



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

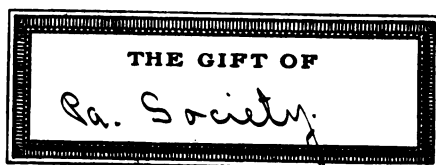
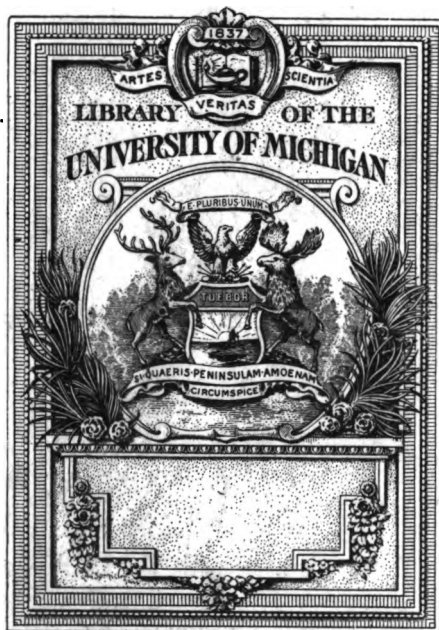
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



B 3 9015 00233 546 4
University of Michigan – BUHR



F
146
.P74

2001



U of M

SENATOR PHILANDER C KNOX

YEAR BOOK *of the* Pennsylvania Society 1905

Edited by BARR FERREE
Secretary of the Society



NEW YORK
The Pennsylvania Society
1905

The Year Book is published under the direction of the Publication Committee: Henry F. Shoemaker, Chairman; David McNeely Stauffer, Richard T. Davies; Robert C. Ogden, ex officio; Barr Ferree, ex officio.

Copyright, 1905, by Barr Ferree, Secretary.

Other Volumes of the Series:

First Annual Festival, 1899. Paper. Pages 54.
Year Book, 1901. Cloth. Pages 68.
Year Book, 1902. Cloth. Pages 143.
Year Book, 1903. Cloth. Pages 208.
Year Book, 1904. Cloth. Pages 96 + 256.

Contents

	PAGE
THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY	9
THE COMMITTEES	10
THE COUNTY COMMITTEES	13
PURPOSE OF THE SOCIETY	14
TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP	15
MEMBERSHIP, DECEMBER 31, 1904.....	15
PROCEEDINGS AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL:	
Guests of the Society	17
Toasts and Speakers	23
Address of Mr. Robert C. Ogden, President of the Society.....	24
Address of the Honorable Philander C. Knox.....	30
Address of the Right Reverend Henry C. Potter	34
Address of Brigadier General Thomas J. Stewart	37
Address of the Honorable Martin W. Littleton	44
Address of Mr. Amos Parker Wilder	50
THE LIBRARY	59
Library Classification	60
Gifts in 1904	61
PENNSYLVANIA FLAGS	63
IN MEMORIAM:	
Alfred C. Barnes.—Harry Oliver Brown.—Joseph H. Campbell.— Malcolm Gayley.—John A. Hiltner.—Charlton T. Lewis.—Donald L. Manson.—Thomas B. Martin.—Elmer S. Messinger.—Robert E. Pattison.—Alexander E. Patton.—Joseph Cyrus Powell.—Charles M. Swain	64
KALENDAR OF MEETINGS	76
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY	77
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION	78

Pennsylvania Society
 1905-1906

	PAGE
TREASURER'S REPORT	80
CONSTITUTION	81
MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1904	85
ROLL OF MEMBERS	90
PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY	104
SOUVENIRS	104

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS.

PENNSYLVANIA BOOKS, 1903 AND 1904:

BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY: Commodore John Barry.—Horace Binney.—John Chambers.—The Dotterer Family.—Justus Falckner.—Heinrich Gernhardt.—The Harris Family.—Frederick W. Holls.—Hannah Logan's Courtship.—Robert Morris.—William Penn.—The Penrose Family.—William Pepper.—Fairman Rogers.—Thomas Smith.—Simon Sterne.—Tripp and Dean Families.—Warren, Jackson and Allied Families.—Anthony Wayne.—John Wood.—The Yerkes Family.—Welsh Baptist Ministers..... 105

THE CIVIL WAR: Pennsylvania at Gettysburg.—Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.—Eighty-seventh Regiment.—Soldiers True.—Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery.—One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment.—War from the Inside.—One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment 123

HISTORY: Philadelphia National Bank.—Second Bank of the United States.—Letters from a Farmer.—Franklin and Marshall College.—Pennsylvania: a Primer.—German Reformed Congregations.—Historic Highways.—The Lackawanna Valley.—Penn's Greene Country Towne.—Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal.—History of Bethlehem.—Church Histories.—Some French Refugees.—Order Book of Fort Sullivan.—The Barony of the Rose.—Rupert's Pennsylvania.—Music of the Ephrata Cloister 129

PERIODICALS: Pennsylvania Magazine.—Pennsylvania-German Society.—Pennsylvania-German.—German-American Annals 144

MISCELLANEOUS: Tulip Ware.—Marks of American Potters.—Anthracite Coal Communities.—The Slav Invasion.—Chestnut Street.—Mammals of Pennsylvania 151

ANNIVERSARIES AND MEMORIAL CELEBRATIONS IN 1903..... 158

ANNIVERSARIES AND MEMORIAL CELEBRATIONS IN 1904..... 170

PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS, 1903 190

PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS, 1904 201

Illustrations

	PAGE
PHOTOGRAPH OF SENATOR PHILANDER C. KNOX.....	frontispiece
SEAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.....	title page
PROPRIETARY SEAL OF WILLIAM PENN.....	11
Drawn by D. McN. Stauffer.	
MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.....	12
Drawn by G. A. Skrzynecki.	
ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA	14
FAC-SIMILE OF THE INVITATION OF THE SOCIETY TO SENATOR KNOX	16
From the Menu of the Sixth Annual Dinner.	
FAC-SIMILE OF SENATOR KNOX'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL	18
From the Menu of the Sixth Annual Dinner.	
FAC-SIMILE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE OF SENATOR KNOX'S RESIGNATION	21
From the Menu of the Sixth Annual Dinner.	
VANE ON PUSEY'S MILL, 1699	23
Drawn by D. McN. Stauffer.	
FAC-SIMILE OF LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT	27
FAC-SIMILE OF LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO SENATOR KNOX	29
From the Menu of the Sixth Annual Dinner.	
SEAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSEMBLY, 1776	33
Drawn by D. McN. Stauffer.	
SEAL OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1777.....	36
Drawn by D. McN. Stauffer.	
GREAT SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA	43
FIRST ENGRAVED ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1777.....	58
From <i>Report of the State Librarian</i> , Harrisburg, 1902.	
SEAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY	59
PROPRIETARY SEAL OF PENNSYLVANIA	61
SEAL OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1776.....	62
Drawn by D. McN. Stauffer.	
PORTRAIT OF JOHN A. HILTNER, LATE TREASURER OF THE SOCIETY	64
AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN A. HILTNER	67
AUTOGRAPH OF ROBERT E. PATTISON	72
THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, DOCK AND WALNUT STREETS	80
From a print in the collection of D. McN. Stauffer.	

As early as 1821 the merchants of Philadelphia planned the erection of a building suitable for the purposes of an exchange; plans were made and funds solicited, but it was not until ten years later that a sum had been secured sufficient to warrant construction. The corner stone was finally laid on February 22, 1831, with imposing ceremonies, and the building was opened to the public in 1834. The architect of the Exchange was the then famous John Haviland, and the structure was an imposing one for that period. For many years after 1834 nearly the whole Dock Street front was occupied by the Philadelphia Post Office.

The building shown to the right of the Exchange was originally built for the United States Bank, prior to 1800; and was later better known as the Girard Bank, the financial headquarters of Stephen Girard.

	PAGE
ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA	81
ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1778	89
From <i>Report of the State Librarian</i> , Harrisburg, 1902.	
ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1809	103
From <i>Report of the State Librarian</i> , Harrisburg, 1902.	
AUTOGRAPH OF JOHN BARRY	105
From Griffin: <i>Commodore John Barry</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
FAC-SIMILE OF FIRST DRAFT OF AN EPITAPH FOR THE TOMB OF BARRY IN ST. MARY'S CEMETERY, PHILADELPHIA, BY DR. BENJAMIN RUSH..	107
From Griffin: <i>Commodore John Barry</i> , by courtesy of the Author. The original MS. is in the Rush Papers in the Ridgway Branch of the Library Co. of Philadelphia. The inscription was changed before being engraved.	
FAC-SIMILE OF TITLE PAGE OF FALCKNER'S MISSIVE TO GERMANY	109
From Sachse: <i>Justus Falckner</i> , by courtesy of the Author. From the only known copy in Rostock University Library.	
AUTOGRAPH OF JUSTUS FALCKNER	110
From Sachse: <i>Justus Falckner</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
FAC-SIMILE OF TITLE PAGE OF FIRST LUTHERAN TEXT BOOK IN AMERICA..	111
From Sachse: <i>Justus Falckner</i> , by courtesy of the Author. Original in Historical Society of Pennsylvania.	
PRESIDENT WASHINGTON PRESENTING COMMISSION NO. I TO CAPTAIN JOHN BARRY	112
From Griffin: <i>Commodore John Barry</i> . From <i>Huddy & Duval's</i> <i>U. S. Military Magazine</i> , by courtesy of the American Catholic His- torical Society.	
AUTOGRAPH OF FREDERICK W. HOLLS	113
From a gift to the Pennsylvania Society.	
AUTOGRAPH OF WILLIAM PENN	115
AUTOGRAPH OF BARTHOLOMEW PENROSE	115
From Leach: <i>History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia</i> , by courtesy of Col. J. Granville Leach and Dr. C. B. Penrose.	
ORNAMENTAL HEAD PIECES. The Penrose Family	116
From Leach: <i>History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia</i> , by courtesy of Col. J. Granville Leach and Dr. C. B. Penrose.	
AUTOGRAPH OF DR. WILLIAM PEPPER	117
From a Letter to Barr Ferree.	
AUTOGRAPH OF SIMON STERNE	119
From his application as an Organizing Member of the Pennsylvania Society.	
AUTOGRAPH OF ANTHONY WAYNE	121
AUTOGRAPH OF GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER	128
"LA GRANDE MAISON"	128
From Murray: <i>The Story of Some French Refugees</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
MAP OF WASHINGTON'S ROAD	133
From Hulbert: <i>Historic Highways of America</i> , vol. 3, by courtesy of Archer Butler Hulbert and Arthur H. Clark Co.	
MAP OF CUMBERLAND ROAD, IN PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.....	134
From Hulbert: <i>Historic Highways of America</i> , vol. 10, by courtesy of the Author and the Arthur H. Clark Co.	
PLAN OF BETHLEHEM, 1758	137
From Levering: <i>A History of Bethlehem</i> , by courtesy of the Author and the Trustees of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem.	

	PAGE
THE FAMILY HOUSE, BETHLEHEM, 1754-1869.....	138
From Levering: <i>A History of Bethlehem</i> , by courtesy of the Author and the Trustees of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem. The Mora- vian Publication Office now stands on this site.	
COMMUNION SERVICE USED BY THE CHOIR OF SINGLE SISTERS, BETHLE- HEM, 1762	139
From Levering: <i>A History of Bethlehem</i> , by courtesy of the Author and the Trustees of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem.	
AZILUM	140
From Murray: <i>The Story of Some French Refugees</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF ASYLUM.....	141
From Murray: <i>The Story of Some French Refugees</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
INSIGNIA OF ZINZENDORF'S ORDER OF THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED.....	143
From Reid: <i>The Barony of the Rose</i> , by courtesy of Miss M. Chris- tine W. Reid.	
MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1756.....	145
Drawn by T. Kitchin. From the <i>London Magazine</i> , December, 1756.	
EARLIEST EPHRATA MUSIC.....	147
From MS. Hymn-Book used at Amwell, N. J., about 1735. From Sachse: <i>Music of the Ephrata Cloister</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
INITIAL PAGE OF THE GERMAN VERSION OF BEISSEL'S WUNDERSCHRIFT, 1745	149
From Sachse: <i>Music of the Ephrata Cloister</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
SPECIMEN OF SCHWENKFELDER PEN WORK.....	150
Original in four colors. From <i>Proceedings of the Pennsylvania- German Society</i> , vol. 13, by courtesy of the Society.	
SGRAFFITO PIE-PLATE, 1814.....	151
With figure of leaping stag. Made by Johannes Neesz. Original in Pennsylvania Museum. From Barber: <i>Tulip Ware</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
SGRAFFITO SHAVING BASIN, c. 1830	152
With fuchsia decoration. Probably by John Nase. Original in Penn- sylvania Museum. From Barber: <i>Tulip Ware</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
POTTERY MARK OF RALPH BAGNALL BEECH, KENSINGTON, PHILADELPHIA...	153
From Barber: <i>Marks of American Potters</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
MARKS OF PENNSYLVANIA POTTERS.....	154
First four marks on left used by William Ellis Tucker, Tucker & Holme, Judge Joseph Hemphill, and the last by Andrew Craig Walker, a molder with Tucker & Hemphill. First mark on right, of Johan Drey, 1809; A. H. is Andrew Headman, Rockhill, Bucks County, 1808; marks of unidentified Pennsylvania-German potters. From Barber: <i>Marks of American Potters</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELDS.....	155
Giving cities and towns with elevation above sea level. From Roberts: <i>Anthracite Coal Communities</i> , by courtesy of the Author and the Macmillan Co.	
THREE GENERATIONS OF MINE EMPLOYEES.....	160
From Roberts: <i>Anthracite Coal Communities</i> , by courtesy of the Author and the Macmillan Co.	

	PAGE
AUTOGRAPH OF DANIEL FALCKNER.....	160
From Sachse: <i>Justus Falckner</i> , by courtesy of the Author.	
OLD ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, NEAR SHIREMANSTOWN, PA.....	163
From <i>Proceedings Pennsylvania-German Society</i> , vol. 12, by courtesy of the Society.	
SEAL OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.....	166
SEAL OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, 1683.....	170
Drawn by D. McN. Stauffer.	
MAP OF PHILADELPHIA BY THOMAS HOLME, 1700.....	171
MAP OF PHILADELPHIA AND ADJACENT DISTRICTS IN 1854.....	172
From <i>Public Ledger</i> , by courtesy of the publishers.	
AUTOGRAPH OF THOMAS HOLME.....	173
SEAL OF PHILADELPHIA, 1683.....	175
From <i>Report of the State Librarian</i> , Harrisburg, 1902.	
ARCADE HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.....	176
From a print of 1853 in the collection of D. McN. Stauffer.	
<p>The Philadelphia Arcade was located on the north side of Chestnut Street, above Sixth Street, and extended through 150 feet to Carpenter Street; the frontage on Chestnut Street was 100 feet. It occupied the site of a notable mansion built in Colonial days by Joshua Carpenter, and later occupied by Dr. Thomas Graeme, John Dickinson, the French Ministers Gerard and Luzerne; and in 1798 by Judge William Tilghman, who finally sold it to the Arcade Co., in 1826, for \$42,500.</p> <p>This Arcade Co. was a joint stock company organized prior to 1826 for the purpose of erecting a building modeled after the then famous Burlington Arcade in London, a collection of small retail stores under a single roof. The Arcade was built in 1826-27 at a cost of about \$125,000, and consisted of a wide passageway connecting Chestnut and Carpenter Streets, flanked on each side by small stores. When it was opened the Philadelphia Museum occupied the upper floor. But the enterprise was a financial failure almost from the start; the stores in the Arcade were too small, and the trade soon moved westward on Chestnut Street, where more space was available at lower rents. Finally, the Museum erected a building of its own on Ninth, near Chestnut Street, and the bulk of the Arcade was then devoted to hotel purposes—as shown in the illustration. In 1863 Dr. David Jayne tore down the Arcade and replaced it with three handsome stores.</p>	
SEAL OF GERMANTOWN, 1691.....	178
SEAL OF LINDEN HALL SEMINARY, LITITZ.....	186
NORTHERN LIBERTY FIRE ENGINE, PHILADELPHIA.....	192
From a print in the collection of D. McN. Stauffer.	
<p>This fire company was organized in Philadelphia as early as 1756, and was incorporated on March 18, 1833. Patrick Lyon, the celebrated engine builder of that city, constructed an engine for the company in 1808, though the apparatus here shown is probably of later date. The Northern Liberty Fire Company in 1800 had an engine house at Front and Noble Streets, but in 1812 the company built a new house at the old Pool's Bridge, where Pegg's Run then crossed Front Street. The company occupied this house for many years.</p>	
THOMAS LLOYD.....	192
From the <i>Phonographic Magazine and National Shorthand Reporter</i> , by courtesy of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association.	
FAC-SIMILE OF THOMAS LLOYD'S REPORTING NOTES.....	193
From the <i>Phonographic Magazine and National Shorthand Reporter</i> , by courtesy of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association.	
WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL AND CLOISTER OF THE COLONIES, VALLEY FORGE.....	196
By courtesy of the Rev. W. Herbert Burke.	
INTERIOR OF WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VALLEY FORGE.....	197
By courtesy of the Rev. W. Herbert Burke.	
MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST NEW JERSEY.....	200
From Gabriel Thomas; <i>Pennsylvania and West New Jersey</i> .	

The Council of the Society, 1904-1905

THE PRESIDENT.

ROBERT C. OGDEN.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JAMES M. BECK, FIRST.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, SECOND.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, THIRD.

DAVID McN. STAUFFER, FOURTH.

THE CHAPLAIN.

THE REVEREND REESE F. ALSOP, D.D.

THE SECRETARY.

BARR FERREE, No. 7 WARREN STREET.

THE TREASURER.

RICHARD T. DAVIES, No. 143 LIBERTY STREET.

THE DIRECTORS.

1902-1905.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
HENRY P. DAVISON,
JOHN MARKLE.

1903-1906.

E. C. CONVERSE,
CHARLES M. HOGAN,
JAMES KERR.

1904-1907.

WM. HARRISON BROWN,
RICHARD T. DAVIES,
HENRY F. SHOEMAKER.

The Committees, 1904-1905

EXECUTIVE.

ROBERT C. OGDEN, *Chairman.*

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
BARR FERREE,

WM. HARRISON BROWN,
RICHARD T. DAVIES.

MEMBERSHIP.

WM. HARRISON BROWN, *Chairman.*

JAMES KERR,
THOMAS E. KIRBY,
ROBERT MAZET,

C. B. MEARS,
MILTON C. ROACH,
JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER.

JAMES KERR, *Chairman.*

JAMES M. BECK,
SAMUEL Q. BROWN,
WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM,

JOHN MARKLE,
MILTON C. ROACH,
WILLIAM H. WOOLVERTON.

PUBLICATION.

HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, *Chairman.*

D. McN. STAUFFER,

RICHARD T. DAVIES.

ANNUAL SERMON.

GATES D. FAHNESTOCK, *Chairman.*

J. SINCLAIR ROBERTS,

JOSEPH Z. BATTEN.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1905.

CHARLES M. HOGAN, *Chairman.*

DICKSON Q. BROWN,
WM. SANDERSON BROWN,

ELMER O. EVANS,
WALTER L. WORRALL.

LIBRARY.

WILLIAM L. FINDLEY, *Chairman.*

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,

WILLIAM HEYL RASER,

DAVID BENNETT KING,

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,

HENRY W. SHOEMAKER.

AUDITING.

GEORGE BATTEN, *Chairman.*

F. HOWARD HOOKE,

ATWOOD PAXSON.

FRANKLIN CELEBRATION, 1905.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, *Chairman.*

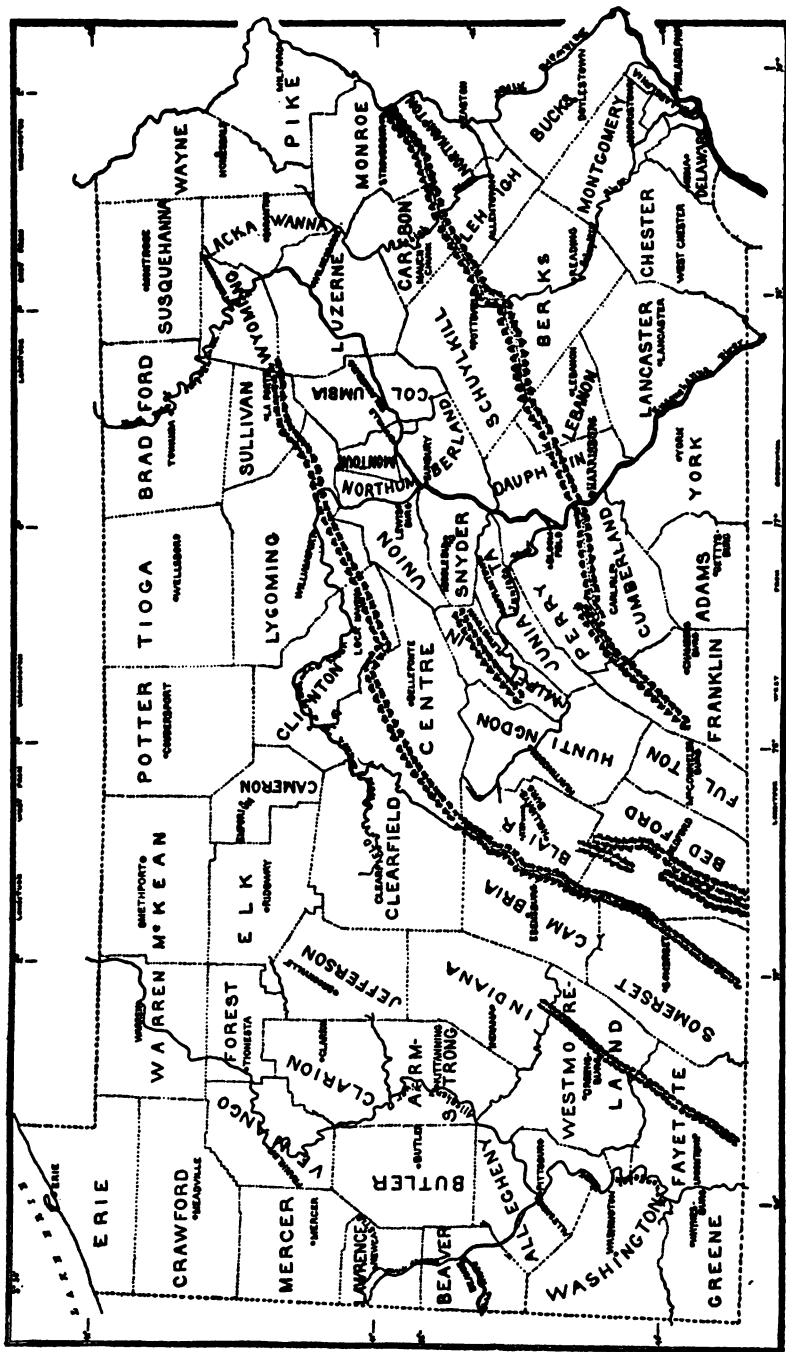
D. McN. STAUFFER,

HENRY R. TOWNE,

JAMES M. BECK.



PROPRIETARY SEAL OF WILLIAM PENN.



MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The County Committees

The County Committees are in process of organization in the various counties of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of extending the membership of the Society and of giving it local leadership in each county of the State.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as chairmen of the County Committees:

Allegheny County, Marvin F. Scaife.
Armstrong County, Henry A. Colwell, Kittanning.
Berks County, John Bernard Raser, Reading.
Centre County, Dr. George W. Atherton, State College.
Clinton County, George Smith Good, Lock Haven.
Columbia County, E. B. Tustin, Bloomsburg.
Crawford County, Col. John J. Carter, Titusville.
Cumberland County, William S. Rose, Chambersburg.
Dauphin County, James M. Lamberton, Harrisburg.
Delaware County, Frederick H. Treat, Wayne.
Erie County, Albert H. Jarecki, Erie.
Fayette County, C. L. Snowden, Brownsville.
Indiana County, Hon. John P. Elkin, Indiana.
Lackawanna County, Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton.
Lancaster County, Charles Allen Fon Dersmith, Lancaster.
Lehigh County, Dr. George T. Ettinger, Allentown.
Luzerne County, F. M. Kirby, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming County, C. La Rue Munson, Williamsport.
McKean County, Maj. A. C. Hawkins, Bradford.
Mercer County, F. H. Buhl, Sharon.
Northampton County, Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, Easton.
Northumberland County, James May, Shamokin.
Philadelphia County, Rudolph Blankenburg.
Potter County, Luther Siebert, Coudersport.
Venango County, Col. S. C. Lewis, Franklin.
Washington County, Kerfoot W. Daly, Charleroi.
Wayne County, Henry Z. Russell, Honesdale.
Westmoreland County, T. L. Daly, Gibsonton.
York County, S. Forry Laucks, York.



ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Purpose of the Society

The Pennsylvania Society was organized April 25, 1899, and was incorporated February 18, 1903. Its membership, January 1, 1905, was 738, of which 458 were resident members and 280 non-resident. Its specific object, as stated in its constitution, is to "cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to promote their best interests; to collect historical material relating to the State of Pennsylvania, and to keep alive its memory."

Its scope thus falls naturally into two divisions. Its social side is maintained by the Annual Dinner and meetings held for social purposes. Its historical aim is expressed not only in the intent to collect historical material, but more especially by its purpose to keep alive the memory of Pennsylvania. Even if the Society did no more than recall to its members the State from which they came, its great past, its wonderful present, the possibilities of its future, it would accomplish a good and useful purpose that would more than justify its existence.

The early history of Pennsylvania, its wise and great founder, the active part its people took in the War for Independence, and

the subsequent history of the commonwealth, are among the most precious possessions of the American nation. It is the good name of the State of Pennsylvania, its good deeds and its good men, that the Pennsylvania Society is concerned with. To preserve the good name and the fair fame of the State, and to aid in promoting those causes and methods which tend to that end, is the real work of the Society, and it invites every son of Pennsylvania who values these things to join with it in the fulfilment of this purpose.

Terms of Membership

The active membership may include any person who is a native or the descendant of a native of the State of Pennsylvania, or who has been a resident of the State for a continuous period of seven years.

The non-resident membership may include any person residing in Pennsylvania or born therein, or who has been a resident thereof for seven consecutive years, and resides more than fifty miles from the City of New York.

The annual dues for active members are \$5.00 per year and for non-resident \$2.00. The entrance fee for either is \$10.00.

Proposals for membership must be made by a member of the Society and duly seconded by another member, and should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Barr Ferree, 7 Warren Street.

Membership, December 31, 1904

Resident Members.....	458
Non-Resident Members.....	280
Total	<hr/> 738

The Pennsylvania Society
No 7 Wallon Street New York.

New York, July 15, 1874.
Honourable Philander C. Knox,
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Sir,

The Pennsylvania Society, which will hold its
Sixth Annual Dinner, in the City of New York, on
December the twelfth, next, desires, at that time, to
congratulate you on your entrance into the Senate
of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania
and extends to you a most cordial invitation to be its
guest of honour on the date named.

The undersigned constitute a Committee
designated to bring before you the unanimous and
earnest wish of the Society to honour you personally,
to express an appreciation of your distinguished
services to the Nation, and to give utterance to its
hope for the increased renown we believe you are
destined to bring to the State of Pennsylvania!

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

James Keay
Chairman.

James M Beck
Thurgood Tupperheim.

Adm. C. Roach

Geo Mark
Wm H Wooten

James Kayser

Robert Ogden
President.

Bar Ferde
Secretary.

Saml Z Brown

FAC-SIMILE OF THE INVITATION OF THE SOCIETY TO SENATOR KNOX

The Sixth Annual Festival

DINNER TO SENATOR PHILANDER C. KNOX.

The Sixth Annual Dinner of the Society, commemorating the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the Pennsylvania Convention, was given in honor of Senator Philander C. Knox, in the Grand Ball Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, on Monday evening, December 12, 1904.

Six hundred members and guests were present.

Mr. Robert C. Ogden, the President of the Society, presided.

The guests of the Society were:

The Honorable Philander C. Knox, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania.

Brig.-General Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

The Honorable Martin W. Littleton.

Mr. Amos Parker Wilder.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Past President of the Society.

Colonel John J. McCook, President of the Ohio Society.

Mr. Walter Seth Logan, President of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Robert H. Turle, President of the St. George's Society.

Mr. Talbot Olyphant, President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

The Honorable Hugh Hastings, State Historian of New York.

Mr. Robert Frater Munro, Vice-President of the St. Andrew's Society.

The Reverend William T. Manning, D.D., Bishop-Elect of Harrisburg.

Mr. Arthur A. Van Brunt, Treasurer of the Holland Society.

Mr. Henry Grattan Colvin, Secretary of the New York Southern Society.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 23rd 1904

Sir:

Having been appointed by the Gov.
of Pennsylvania a Senator to
represent Pennsylvania in the Congress
of the United States, and having
accepted said appointment to take
effect July 1st 1904 I hereby tender
my resignation as Attorney General
of the United States to take effect
at the end of the thirtieth day of
the present month.

I cannot by this act terminate
the close and confidential relation
I have sustained to you during
your entire administration without
adding a word of sincere appre-
ciation of your more than generous
and uniform kindness to me

FAC-SIMILE OF SENATOR KNOX'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION AS ATTORNEY-
GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

and a like word of unfeigned
respect and admiration for the
high purpose and splendid coun-
sels you have ever manifested
which have inspired your Cabinet
in their efforts to promote the pub-
lic welfare by effecting the wise
policies of your administration

With great respect-

Your obedient servant

To The President

R. K. Meade

Mr. Frederick Sanford Woodruff, representing the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Edward F. Brown, representing the New England Society.

Dr. John P. McGowan.

The Honorable Milton D. Purdy.

The Honorable William A. Day.

The Honorable Henry M. Hoyt.

The Honorable James S. Young.

Mr. Hugh S. Knox.

Mr. Reed Knox.

The company assembled in the Astor Gallery and the Myrtle Room, and the proceedings began with bringing the facsimiles of historic Pennsylvania flags into the assembly room. The Grand Ball Room was elaborately decorated. On the wall behind the table of honor the word PENNSYLVANIA blazed in electric lights. Below it hung the portrait of William Penn, presented to the Society by Mr. Carnegie. On either side and above were banners with the arms of Pennsylvania and New York, with many national flags. The fronts of the galleries surrounding the room were richly draped in green, with bunches of gaily colored chrysanthemums at the lower tier. The vast room never looked more sumptuous than when, filled with the six hundred subscribers—who occupied every available foot of space—the company arose to receive the guest of honor, escorted by the President of the Society, preceded by the national flag, and the flags of the States of Pennsylvania and New York, and followed by the guests of the Society and their escorts.

A large photograph of Senator Knox, the gift to the Society of Mr. Burr William McIntosh, was displayed in the Astor Gallery. The souvenirs were cut-glass paper weights, inscribed "The Pennsylvania Society, 1904." The Menu-Programme was beautifully emblazoned in gold and colors with the seal of the Society; its illustrations included a photograph of Senator Knox and his autograph; photographs of the City of Pittsburg; the Department of Justice Building in Washington; the Headquarters of General Washington at Valley Forge, where Senator Knox makes his summer home; and the Senator's house in Pittsburg. Other illustrations included a facsimile reproduction of the engrossed invitation of the Society to Senator Knox; his resignation as Attorney General; a reproduction of the letter of the Secretary of the Common-

White House,

Washington.

June 23, 1904

My dear Mr. Knox:

I accept your resignation not only with keen personal regret, but with a very real feeling of the loss the country thereby sustains. Permit me to add that I do not think I could have made up my mind to acquiesce, however reluctantly, in your leaving your present position had I not also realized the services you could render in the Senate.

There is nothing that I can say which will in any way add to the reputation which you have won, and no tribute I can pay you will approach in value that already paid you by the hearty admiration and respect of your fellow citizens. Yet for my own satisfaction I wish to bear testimony to the invaluable work that you have done. During your whole time of service you have had no real holidays. You have never really rested from your exhausting labor. To your high professional qualifications you have added unflinching zeal and an entire indef-

FAC-SIMILE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE OF SENATOR KNOX'S
RESIGNATION AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ference to every consideration save the honor and interest of the people at large. Many great and able men have preceded you in the office you hold, but there is none among them whose administration has left so deep a mark for good upon the country's development. Under you it has been literally true that the mightiest and the humblest in the land have alike had it brought home to them, that each was sure of the law's protection while he did right, and that neither could hope to defy the law if he did wrong. In what you have done you have given proof not merely of the profound learning of the jurist, but of the bold initiative and wide grasp of the statesman. You have deeply affected for good the development of our entire political system in its relations to the industrial and economic tendencies of the time.

For all you have done I thank you most earnestly, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of the public whom you have served with such single-minded devotion.

With all good wishes for your future, believe me,
Ever faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Hon P. C. Hodge,
Attorney General.

wealth of Pennsylvania announcing his appointment as Senator, and accompanying his certificate of appointment; and a reproduction, also in facsimile, of the letter of President Roosevelt to Senator Knox on his retirement as Attorney General.

The toasts and speakers invited to respond to them were as follows:

"In Memoriam: 1904."

"The President of the United States."

"Pennsylvania in the Senate," Hon. Philander C. Knox.

"The State and the Nation: Which First?" Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter.

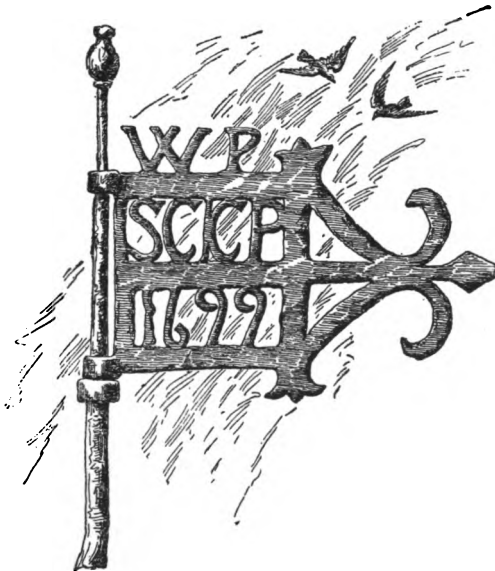
"War in Pennsylvania," Brig.-General Thomas J. Stewart.

"Our Adopted State," Hon. Martin W. Littleton.

"One's Own Commonwealth," Amos Parker Wilder.

The divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D., Chaplain of the Society.

The cloth having been removed, the President, at ten o'clock, invited the attention of the company:



VANE ON PUSEY'S MILL, 1699.

ADDRESS OF MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN, PRESIDENT OF
THE SOCIETY.

Gentlemen:

It is my very great privilege to congratulate the Pennsylvania Society upon this, its Sixth Annual Dinner. And now that the dinner has been consumed, there will hereafter be no doubt, if there ever has been any doubt before, of the capacity of Pennsylvanians.

I have before me a telegram that is altogether too long to read, but which undoubtedly will be a comfort to the minds of many who are here. It is from the Commissioner of Police and is intended to quiet the minds of our guests from a distance and to assure the entire company that whatever their doings may be they are under police protection.

I have but few statements to present. The history of the Society for the past year presents a narrative of very great prosperity in many different ways, but however interesting and profitable it might be to discuss the interests of the Society, it must all await the annual meeting, which occurs in April.

One or two matters require brief attention. I desire to call your attention to the fact that our indefatigable Secretary has kept alive in a very fine way the historic spirit that creates the value and a leading justification for the existence of our patriotic Societies. Our Treasurer, by industry and persistence, has kept the pure-minded membership apprised of financial duty, and with remarkable success has secured for the Society the money which is its due. The County Chairmen have caught the dramatic spirit and have played their parts well. The total membership is over seven hundred, showing a gain of one hundred and fifty in the last year. There is a movement in progress, well defined and earnest, to establish for the Society a club house of its own. This is a subject for the annual meeting. One of the most important incidents of our Society history for the year has been the visit to this country of Uchter John Mark Knox, the fifth Earl of Ranfurly, a direct descendant of William Penn through his granddaughter, Mary Ann Stewart—and here are the Knoxes and here are the Stewarts. Miss Juliana Stewart married the second Earl of Ranfurly. The present Earl had been Governor of New Zealand from 1897 until this year. Passing through this city in the month of August, such members

of the Society as could be rallied together gave him a dinner in the name of the Society, and judging from the pleasant reports of that dinner the Earl may be expected here again.

On this occasion the function of your Chairman is very much that of a car conductor. He must start and stop the car, he must be civil to the passengers, must keep his mind on his business, and talk very little; but it should be clearly understood that the similarity fails at one point. The short trip passengers make the railway profitable, but not so here. There are no short trip passengers on this train; it runs the whole length of the road and makes no stop until the end is reached. By this I simply express the hope that the Pennsylvania Society and its guests will remain here until the end.

We are honored to-night by the presence of gentlemen who have expended time, travel, and thought in the effort for our instruction and entertainment. They come from Brooklyn and from Wisconsin; they come from our own State of natural gas, superheated air, and sulphurous furnaces; individually endowed with only one set of faculties, we can only listen to one at a time. Let us listen to each and all of them.

And now, gentlemen, first we follow our usual custom and drink in silence to the memory of those who have left us during the last year and joined the great majority.

And second, in pursuance of the custom that has become well-nigh universal, and which marks the development and increase of the national spirit in our institutions, the custom that has become well-nigh universal at gatherings of this sort, we will charge our glasses and drink to the sentiment, "The President of the United States."

Song—"The Star-Spangled Banner."

It is our privilege to welcome as our first speaker the special guest of honor of the evening. The task of your Chairman in formulating words with which to represent you in expressing your feelings toward our guest is not easy. To a man so modest a recitation of the simple truth would appear, perhaps, as flattery. The newspapers have so often described the man and his distinguished services that it would be an imposition, a tax upon his patience and yours, if I should attempt to repeat what all know so well. It is our privilege to receive him here to-night and honor him for his great professional ability, for his fidelity to national

duty, for his clean and upright character, for his kindly and brotherly spirit.

It is my duty to detain you a moment. Your Society was recently represented at the table of our sister Society, the Sons of St. Andrew. Among the sons is numbered our brother member, the Andrew of to-day. I think we may say that while they are the sons of St. Andrew, we are the brothers of St. Andrew. And it is only fitting that I should read a letter which is addressed to the Secretary of the Society having to do with this evening:

New York, November 15, 1904.

My dear Mr. Ferree:

Yours of November 12 and 14 received. Mr. Morley sails November 30, so that we can not have him for the Dinner, and as for myself, I am most unfortunate. The Annual Meeting of the Carnegie Institution begins in Washington December 13. I must be in Washington the evening before. When a distinguished Pittsburger is to be the guest of honor, I feel that I should be in the audience. But there will be many there to do him honor.

Men and nations suffer for their vices. It is reserved for our good old Keystone State to be penalized for its immaculate political virtue. Simply because the Republican Party knows that Pennsylvania will keep the path of virtue "without money and without price," she is pushed aside and her claims ignored. I think it probable that we have a young man capable of giving our party a lesson on that subject. Let us rally round him and demand that our erring sister States, without doubtful characters, politically considered, have been long enough rewarded, and that it is the turn now of the pure Cinderella to be recognized by the prince coming to her in the form of a President.

Always very truly yours,

Andrew Carnegie.

Barr Ferree, Esq., Secretary,
The Pennsylvania Society,
7 Warren Street, New York.

I somewhat wonder whether the wit and the wisdom of this letter will be clearly understood by all.

WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

November 23, 1904.

My dear Mr. Beck:

I wish I could be present with you at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society to Senator Knox. I have for Senator Knox not merely the warm regard and affection which must necessarily come to one who has been so intimately associated with him for three years of harassing work and to whom he has shown the most splendid loyalty of support, but also I have that respect which should be felt by all good citizens for one of the ablest and most upright men now in public life. This is exactly what he is. I rejoice beyond measure that he has now definitely entered upon a term of service in the National Legislature, which I not merely earnestly hope but believe will be continued for very many years. If it is so continued, we can count upon many substantive achievements in the way of constructive legislation due to Senator Knox's great ability and great experience.

With hearty good wishes for the success of the dinner, and greetings to all present, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Hon. James M. Beck,
44 Wall Street, New York.

FAC-SIMILE OF LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Let me detain you a moment more; a letter from the President of the United States to the First Vice-President of this Society should now be read.

White House, Washington, November 23, 1904.

My dear Mr. Beck:

I wish I could be present with you at the dinner of the Pennsylvania Society to Senator Knox. I have for Senator Knox not merely the warm regard and affection which must necessarily come to one who has been so intimately associated with him for three years of harassing work and to whom he has shown the most splendid loyalty of support, but also I have that respect which should be felt by all good citizens for one of the ablest and most upright men now in public life. This is exactly what he is. I rejoice beyond measure that he has now definitely entered upon a term of service in the National Legislature, which I not merely earnestly hope but believe will be continued for very many years. If it is so continued, we can count upon many substantive achievements in the way of constructive legislation due to Senator Knox's great ability and great experience.

With hearty good wishes for the success of the dinner, and greetings to all present, I am

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt.

Hon. James M. Beck,

44 Wall Street, New York.

And now it is our pleasure to welcome Senator Knox. He incarnates the toast and therefore may say what he pleases, whether upon the toast or not.

Pennsylvania
OFFICE OF THE
Secretary of the Commonwealth
HARRISBURG.

June 15, 1904.

Hon. Philander Chase Knox,
Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

The Governor has appointed you Senator to represent
the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States,
Vice Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, deceased, and I accordingly
herewith enclose your commission.

Yours very truly,

Frank M. Miller
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FAC-SIMILE OF LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO SENATOR
KNOX TRANSMITTING HIS COMMISSION AS SENATOR OF THE UNITED
STATES FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE PHILANDER C. KNOX.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE SENATE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My relation to this superb function imposes a limitation and restraint upon the character and extent of the response that gratitude and appreciation of so great a compliment most naturally suggest. To be the recipient of so signal an honor at the hands of such a distinguished company marks a point in one's life to which memory must ever recur with pardonable pride. When to the honor of being your guest you add kindly expression of commendation of such services as I have been able to render to our country in the past, and well wishes for the future, you place upon me a burden of obligation that no mere words can adequately discharge. I can only say to you, my fellow Pennsylvanians, and to you, my fellow guests, I thank you all.

To be, or have been by birth or residence, a Pennsylvanian, confers a title to a share in her greatness and glory which her sons and daughters carry with pride and satisfaction. Since the foundation of our government, when Pennsylvania was the center of population, wealth, culture, and power, her people have borne their undiminished honors and responsibilities modestly and unostentatiously.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have ever been noted for their republican plainness and sincere openness of behavior, and their virtue and common sense constitute the raw material out of which her influence, happiness, and prosperity have been produced. John Adams said: "Pennsylvanians were the best republicans in the Union. Their adoption of the Constitution was unequivocal, which," he added, "could not be said of Massachusetts, New York, or Virginia."

To this, Maclay, one of Pennsylvania's first Senators, replied that "we had, no doubt, our faults; but certainly the virtues of plainness, industry, and frugality would be allowed to us in some degree; that Federalism with us was general, but there was a gen-

eral abhorrence of the pomp and splendid expense of government, especially everything which bordered on royalty."

Maclay's conception of government was that we should "reduce the practice of it to the principles of common sense," and this same Pennsylvanian's devotion to the republican simplicity which I have said characterizes her people was manifested by the success attending his initiative to strike from the minutes of the first session of the Senate a reference to President Washington's address to the Congress as "his most gracious speech," and his equally successful efforts to defeat the proposal to give the President of the United States the title of "his highness," "his elective highness," or "his highness the President of the United States."

I like the notion that the practice of government should be reduced to the principles of common sense, and I honor the Pennsylvanian whose republican simplicity objected to the monarchical titles of the Old World as "contraband language in the United States." It is only as public service stands the test of the principles of common sense that it can be a source of satisfaction to the servant or of value to the people.

It is axiomatic that "the people who are least governed are best governed," from which it follows that we should not be diligent in the exercise of our ingenuity to devise vexatious and unnecessary laws to fret the people in their ordinary occupations, and, though legislation should be fearlessly directed against that which is wrong, it should never be enacted merely to support abstract theories of government.

The eternal principles of common sense are plain and easily understood. They find their best expression in simple language. Their application reduces seemingly complex situations to understandable ones. In governments they are best observed when necessary laws are expressed in plain terms, when they are interpreted so that their spirit is not destroyed by sophistical juggling with the letter and so that the common understanding and the final authoritative decisions are found to be in accord, and when they are executed promptly, fearlessly, and without discrimination.

In every enduring government it must be that the interest of one is the interest of all and that all stand equal before the law, and it is a promising indication of our endurance as a nation that more and more do the American people require that the theory and practice in government shall agree in these respects.

I am convinced that the American people of this generation fully realize that they have been called to a higher place in the influences of the world and that the process of adjustment to new and greater responsibilities is rapidly developing a broader and more tolerant spirit. We are more and more thinking and acting nationally, not sectionally, and for the benefit of all the people, not some of the people.

It is a far cry from the defeat of the bill to locate the national capital on the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, which defeat was accomplished by a Pennsylvania Senator, lest the proposed improvement of the Susquehanna interfere with the commerce of the Delaware, to the construction of the canal which will join the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean for the benefit, upon equal terms, of the commerce of the world.

Likewise there is an immeasurable difference between New York's futile attempt to grant to one person the exclusive right to navigate her water highways, and the perfect freedom and equality of right now enjoyed by all upon all the highways of commerce fully insured and guaranteed by the law.

It is evident that the American people now approach great questions not only with greater breadth of view but in better temper, that is with more tolerance for the other point of view. Difficulties that were formerly thought to be unsolvable are now solved.

The arbitrator is now, to a large extent, doing the work of the bludgeon and the lockout, and, notwithstanding some vicious and powerful agencies working to encourage class divisions among the people, I believe there is more true democracy of feeling and action now than at any time in our history.

In this Pennsylvania presence I am encouraged to say that I believe the present President of the United States stands, and stands firmly, for all that is making for good in our national life. In almost the first conversation I had with him after assuming his office he said, "I would rather be a whole President, in the sense of being of service to my country, for three years, than half a President for seven years." It is a harbinger of national good that he manifestly means to be the President of a whole people, not of half the people or the people of any particular race, creed, or class.

To have been to any extent helpful in the administration of public business upon policies that have been so overwhelmingly endorsed by the people, and especially by the people of Pennsylvania,

satisfies my highest ambition, and to have deserved even a moiety of the approval you have so generously accorded to me upon this occasion far exceeds my most sanguine expectation.

Again, Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, I beg you to accept my sincere thanks. Again let me revert to my appreciation of the honor you have done me and to assure you that the welfare of Pennsylvania will ever receive my assiduous care. Pennsylvania, the product of diverse strains, of her it was said: "The Quaker man, the German man, the Scotch-Irish man, and the Yankee man by their attrition and interaction have, in mighty material energies, in charities, in schools, in churches, and in freedom of conscience, created that most highly civilized republic—our own free Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. May she endure forever."



SEAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSEMBLY,
1776.

The President:

I belong to a Society that has a great many ex-Presidents. It is now seriously considered what shall be done to dispose of them and at last accounts the decision was that they should be shot. Here in this Society it is otherwise. We have only one past President, and we cherish him with affectionate regard and loving solicitude and hope to have him with us for a long time to come.

I have the pleasure of presenting Bishop Potter, who will speak to us upon "The State and the Nation: Which First?"

ADDRESS OF THE RIGHT REVEREND HENRY C.
POTTER.

THE STATE AND THE NATION : WHICH FIRST ?

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Since I came upon this platform I have made the interesting discovery that my professional knowledge of Pennsylvania began in almost the immediate neighborhood of the birthplace of our distinguished guest. Senator Knox was born in Brownsville, in Fayette County, in western Pennsylvania, and I was sent by my father when I was a stripling of twenty-three years of age, to Greensburg, in Westmoreland County.

I was on my way the other day, Mr. President, to Pittsburg; and, finding that our train was detained, I got off at Greensburg, with my daughter, in order to show her the house in which her elder sister had been born. When I came back to the station I was met by the rector of the parish, who said: "You are still remembered here, sir. There is an old lady who lives a mile or two from town who told me only the other day that, one morning she and her husband were raking hay in the field at the time you were the rector of Christ Church, Greensburg; when she saw in the distance a man coming across the field, and said to her husband: 'George, here comes a tramp, who will want his breakfast.' As he approached, she exclaimed: 'Why, it's Harry Potter.' He did want his breakfast, and he stayed all day and pitched hay, and, at night, ate supper with us and he ate *like a German*," showing that the traditions of the Pennsylvania Society's dinners were foreshadowed in the interesting experiences of long ago.

I have had, Mr. President, an experience in Pennsylvania in what might be called its bucolic life, which, in some respects, follows along the lines which have been indicated by your distinguished guest. There is a note in that life of simplicity, of common sense, and of honest homeliness, worth honoring; but I don't think, Senator Knox, that it survives in Philadelphia! I am told that Mr.

Boldt has just opened a hotel there which is quite as fine as anything that we have in New York, quite as gaudy, sir, quite as French, quite as luxurious. The fact is that the danger which menaces Philadelphia is the danger which menaces the State of Pennsylvania. I observe at this point, Mr. President, with some apprehension, that the tables are charged with boxes which contain stones in the form of glass, and I beg to say, in view of any remarks that I may feel called upon to make, that they are not to be used as weapons!

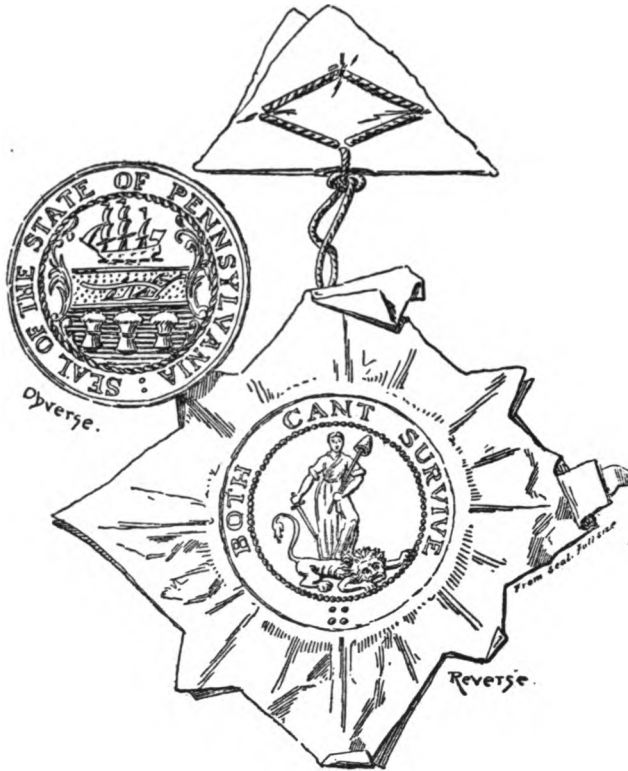
Mr. Lowell used to say of the English that they "had a certain condescension for foreigners"; and I am always struck with the fact that when I go back to Pennsylvania there is a certain air of superiority, my dear Mr. Senator, on the part of Pennsylvanians, and a reference to the city of New York, particularly as if it were the sink of all the vices! We are delighted to hear, sir, those of us who have the misfortune to live in New York, that you are able to speak so kindly of us, at any rate to-night, and we pray that you may come again until you shall realize that we are animated by the same high purpose and the same large spirit which I am glad to be able to say, Mr. President, has been the distinguishing note of our distinguished guest in all his public life.

Gentlemen, the danger which menaces the Republic is the exaggeration of the doctrine of State sovereignty. Nothing is more interesting than to trace the history of the evolution of what may be called national feeling; and nothing ought to interest citizens of the United States more than to recognize how extremely weak that feeling was in the beginning, and how extremely ready were the States, whether it was Massachusetts, or Virginia, or Pennsylvania, or New York, to assert, as supreme, interests which largely lay within their own province.

Now, then, gentlemen, you can not take the place, you and I, which the United States is to take in the history of the race without recognizing the fact that it must do it not as a band of States, but as a Nation. You must take on more of the great quality of national life and make that the basis of your recognition, first of all, of national responsibilities, and then of national obligations.

It is because, as you have so happily reminded us, Mr. Senator, the United States is already awakening to that fact, and because, in this regard, Pennsylvania has set us so noble an example, that we may wisely rejoice that, as step by step we advance in the great

federation of nations, we may hope to realize the dignity, the privilege, and the power that belong to a great people. These things carry with them a great trust which, inspired by the beautiful example of the State whose sons, native or adopted, we are here to-night, may God give us grace worthily to discharge!



SEAL OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1777.

The President:

The Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania is a precious possession of the State. Good Pennsylvanians would never have easy consciences until Adjutant-General Stewart is introduced to New Yorkers. That is our privilege.

ADDRESS OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS J.
STEWART.

WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In being introduced to this audience, I feel a degree of nervousness and fright akin to that expressed by the German captain of a battery of artillery in one of the famous engagements of the war, when an aide-de-camp of a commanding officer rode over to the battery to give him an order, and after he had delivered the order, he said, "Captain, would you like to have my glasses?" He says, "For God's sake, no. I am pretty nearly scared to death with just my naked eye."

And yet, in my condition of fright, I am like the Irishman: I have something to be thankful for. One Irishman met another on the streets of Philadelphia one morning, and he said to him: "Mike, have you heard the news?" Mike said, "What news?" He says, "Haven't you heard it?" He said, "I heard nothing." He says, "Why, you're late catching on." "Well," he says, "I haven't heard it; what is it? Tell me." "Well," he says, "Murphy's dead." "You don't say so." "Yes, he's gone." "What was the matter wid him?" "Well, he was sick." "But what did he die of?" "Oh, the gangrene." "Well, I don't know what it is, but thank God for the color of it."

The President said to-night that it was his duty to keep the cars moving. That puts me in mind of a story, and it happened in Philadelphia. They had an Irishman that they put on the car there as a conductor; he ran it two days and the receipts did not seem to keep up with the balance of the cars on that run, and so they put a detective on the car. He took his position about two squares away from the station, from the car barn, and got on the car as it came along. There were four passengers on the car then; he got on and made the fifth. He paid his fare, and the Irishman rang it up. Then three more got on and they paid their fare and the Irishman rang up two more. The detective thought he had him sure, so he says, "Here, don't you think you might as well

play square?" The Irishman said, "What do you mean?" He said, "Why don't you give up all you get?" He says, "Who are you?" He said, "That doesn't make any difference, but I am dead on to you. You have got eight passengers on the car here and you only rang up seven fares." The Irishman says, "What's that?" "You have got eight passengers and you only rang up seven fares." He said, "Be Gob, one of them's got to get off."

Now, I would like to "get off," but I appreciate the great honor, certainly the great pleasure, notwithstanding my fright and nervousness, to be present at a dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, where the sons of the old Keystone State, located here in the Empire State, come together to be glad again, and kneel, as it were, once again, at the old altar. We are proud of Pennsylvania and justly so; proud of her because she was the keystone that, when dropped in its place, brought completeness and strength to the arch of liberty, and from that day until this Pennsylvania has been true and has been constant. Her star in the nation's flag has never grown dim, never unsteady or uncertain in its place, and when the clouds gathered, and those who should have been first at the nation's feet and the last in her service turned their back on the flag and the glory of their fathers and sought the dismemberment of the Union, it is our glory that Pennsylvania's sons were the first on duty and to the very end were in the thick of the conflict. They picked their way by the light of Sumter's guns, through darker days and nights than this nation has ever known or will know again, and reported to the immortal Lincoln with the "First Defenders"—530 of Pennsylvania's stalwart sons—in the capital city of the nation, and during all that conflict no march was made but in it the footprints of the sons of Pennsylvania could be found, no field of battle but drank their blood and sepulchred Pennsylvania's dead, and to-night we take especial pride in the fact, in the glory of this magnificent present of the nation, that Pennsylvania has always been of and for the Union.

In peace she has been the nursery of strong men who went out from her firesides into other States and Commonwealths, carrying with them the strength of Pennsylvania's everlasting hills, the simple, modest grandeur of her homes, and the high morality and intelligence of her magnificent citizenship, and to-day there is not a State that claims a star in the flag but in it the sons of Pennsylvania can be found in a high place and in honored station, and, as

was said by one of old, "I am a citizen of no mean State," so we say to-night, "We are Pennsylvanians and sons of no mean State."

The theme allotted to me, as I see by the programme, is "War in Pennsylvania," and to which I am asked to give a few moments' attention, although it be a subject for which hours would be all too short. Within Pennsylvania's borders the first shot was fired in the French and Indian War, and there the great Washington fought his first battle, his first engagement, and met his first defeat, or at least his first capitulation, and on that spot to-day there stands a Soldiers' Orphan School, maintained by the generosity of the State of Pennsylvania, and only within the last month the children of that school, in digging a small trench, dug up cannon balls that were left there from the ill-fated expedition of the great Braddock.

Great fields of battle and of trial are within the keeping of the State of Pennsylvania, and as long as time shall last, memory retain her throne, or lips frame language men will speak and will remember Valley Forge, where the barefooted and hungry patriots threw up the entrenchments that can be seen until this day, and where they waited from snowy bleak of December until June, with its flowers, seemed to foretell the coming of freedom; waited and watched for liberty. That was the martyr scene that had for its background the darkest days and the gloomiest period of the American Revolution.

If Athens of old was filled with altars and with gods, so we say to-night that Pennsylvania is filled with shrines. Independence Hall and Carpenter's Hall are in our keeping. So are Brandywine, Germantown, and Paoli, and other fields that might be named, but who in this presence hath not heard of Gettysburg, where Maine and Rhode Island, and Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York (the Empire State), little Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and West Virginia, all stood with Pennsylvania's sons on Pennsylvania soil and met the invading host and gave to all coming years of time the grandest picture that was ever shown since men first met in battle? It was across those fields of Pennsylvania that the wave of patriotism had gathered, as gathers the storm at sea, gathered in strength and power until it became a mighty cyclone, and, moving on in its fury, it struck down the foes of this heaven-cherished nation, and slavery and disunion were buried 'neath war's desolation.

Time, to-night, will not permit us to name in reverence, tenderness, and tribute all the men and the great men of that field and of that time; but, speaking of Pennsylvania in War, our glory as Pennsylvanians, that the sword of supreme command on that fateful field was in the hands of that splendid Pennsylvania soldier, whose genius and whose leadership held in place that wall of union against which the high tide of rebellion broke into a tumultuous sea of blood and flame, our own great George Gordon Meade.

It is our glory that the lieutenant of that great leader was a Pennsylvanian, of whom Grant said he "never made a blunder in battle." One who was always the flaming torch lighting up the way to victory, and of whom another has said: "In that far-off time of prophetic promise, when wars shall be no more and all the long struggling past shall be forgot or seem only a fable, some great sculptor of his day, seeking to show in speaking marble the very front and mien of a warrior soul, will bring from beneath the inspired chisel the face and the form of Winfield Scott Hancock."

History records the fact that a Pennsylvanian was the architect of that great battle. He fell on that fatal first day with the joy of battle on his face, and when his warrior soul took flight the fields of Gettysburg were sanctified by the blood of one whom Meade called "the bravest and the noblest gentleman in the army," the great John Fulton Reynolds.

What forms stand out amid the struggling and battling thousands. The gallant Birney and the skilful Humphreys, the leaders of the great Pennsylvania Reserve Division, Crawford, Kane, McCandless, Fisher, and Gregg, the great cavalry leader, and Hays and Brooke, Ricketts, Biddle, and Madill, and all the rest—what a host! Zook, a Pennsylvanian leading the glorious soldiers of this Empire State on that fatal field—we have not time to name them all, but I am sure that any Pennsylvania assemblage will stand uncovered in tribute to the Philadelphia Brigade that under the command of the soldier of this State, General Webb, met the crucial test and from whose front rebellion went reeling and bleeding to its death at Appomattox.

But not only on the Gettysburg field and on Pennsylvania soil did Pennsylvania win especial distinction in the great war. It is our claim that the great supreme commander on the field at Antietam was a Pennsylvanian, and that our own glorious Hartranft led the twin regiments, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and the Fifty-first

New York, in glory across Antietam's bridge. When the old flag was carried above the clouds at Lookout Mountain it was accompanied by Pennsylvania's standard, carried by Pennsylvania soldiers, and when they looked down on the plains below they saw their comrades of Pennsylvania in the struggling and battling thousands, they scaled the heights of Fredericksburg, when the heavens seemed to place above it a veil of mist, as if trying to hide from their sight the consuming fire that awaited them; and then as they formed and marched gaily to death, the veil was lifted and a burst of glorious sunshine was heaven's tribute to one of the grandest feats of self-denying valor and bravery reported in our war-time annals.

They fought in the jungles of the Wilderness, they marched by the thousands with Sherman to the sea, our cavalry rode with Sheridan and all the other great leaders; from the beginning until the end Pennsylvania was faithful and was prompt, and whenever a grave was opened to receive a Pennsylvania soldier a loyal home in Pennsylvania opened its doors and another soldier went forth to the field of conflict.

I will not recount in this presence other glories, nor will I name the distinguished regiments that won great distinction in that conflict, except to say that the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, in all the Union army, was only exceeded by one regiment in the number lost in battle, and out of the nineteen regiments that claimed to have lost the greatest percentage of officers killed and wounded, Pennsylvania claimed six and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania leads the column. The last shot fired by the Army of the Potomac was fired by the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment on the morning of the 9th day of April, 1865, and the last soldier to fall in the Army of the Potomac by the bullet of the enemy was William Montgomery, of Company I of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, who fell on the most exposed position of the line on that morning; and it was through that regiment that the Confederate Chieftain, Lee, first entered the Union lines.

Much more might be said and much more glory claimed. Other leaders might be named, but after those I have named I am sure that this assemblage will gladly pay a tribute to the man who followed, the man on whose shoulder there never rested a stripe save that of the canteen or the haversack; whose sleeve never bore the ornament of the humble chevron, but who, in the summer's sun and

winter's cold, 'mid wounds, captivity, and death, never turned his back on the flag and never turned his back on the foe, the man without whom no charge was made, no battle fought, without whom no victory was ever won, the men who were the very perfection of loyalty and devotion and patriotism; and we may well stand uncovered this night in tribute to the private soldier and the sailor.

Nor would we be forgetful to-night of the brave men and the great leaders, the magnificent captains from the other States of this Union, from New York and from Ohio, and from all the other States, those who stood as faithful and those who stood as truly and devotedly as did the Pennsylvanians, and as Henry V. said to his soldiers: "He that sheds blood with me to-day, be he ne'er so vile this day shall gentle his condition"; so shall it be that all the soldiers who fought and suffered and whose devotion and sacrifice purified the stripes of white and whose heart-streams eternally dyed the stripes of red in our dear flag, shall be, by the greatness and the purity of their sacrifice, made brothers with Pennsylvania in fame and in glory.

I am glad to-night to see here the women of America. Through all the stress and trial of war she bore her part; no trial so great and so severe but what she stood in her place; no tragedy so dark and grim but she stood in her lot and softened its gloom with her ministrations of love and helpfulness. We recall how in the great atonement made for all mankind that woman was the last at the cross and first at the sepulchre; that her tears of devotion fell upon the feet of the Lord and Master she loved and that she lovingly yielded her beautiful tresses for a menial service. These have been the poetry and the truths that have come down through all the years. So we say to-night, in speaking of Pennsylvania in War, God bless the women of America, for they were the builders of the temple, along with their warrior brothers, and the temple that they built still stands grand and great to-night in its proportions; we look out upon their handiwork and find it more deeply rooted with the passing years, grand memorial to the soldier and the sailor, to the magnificent men and women of America, to the generations that have gone. And

"When hearts were truly proven
Like those we laid in earth,
Then should a wreath be woven
To tell the world their worth,"

and, Mr. President, if we still believe that the spirits of the dead visit homes and scenes familiar, then there are more guests at this table than the host invited and this illuminated hall is filled to-night with warrier ghosts now silent as the pictures on the wall.

In the presence of these silent but mighty guests, let us consecrate ourselves as Pennsylvanians to the upbuilding, the glory and the grandeur of this Republic, for which the soldiers of Pennsylvania have always stood, and let our hopes and our efforts be for the glory of our State and Nation, let our oaths be to her service and to her institutions, let her flag be our guide, and let us, as Pennsylvanians, in patriotism and in civic righteousness, hold up and keep pure and stainless the honor and the banner of our glorious State of Pennsylvania,

“That on the escutcheon of the world
Hast to man everywhere unfurled
Those vast words of hope—immortal hence:
Virtue, Liberty, Independence.”



GREAT SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The President:

One of the first books that I ever saw was entitled "Prolix Peregrinations through the Pleasant Parts of Pennsylvania." We have with us to-night the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, the Hon. Martin W. Littleton, who has braved the pleasant parts of the Brooklyn Bridge that he may speak to us about "Our Adopted State."

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE MARTIN W.
LITTLETON.

OUR ADOPTED STATE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the Pennsylvania Society:

It is an especial honor for me to join in this dinner and tribute to Senator Knox. I don't know why I enjoy this honor, unless it is that Pennsylvania is tired of her overwhelming majorities. I am reminded by this assemblage of the last election. I don't mean by that, that I am reminded either of the prospect or the promise of the last election. As I understand it, Pennsylvania was settled by the Quakers, which probably accounts for the large and increasing silent vote of that State. A silent vote in New York State is a vote cast by a man who talks and acts one way and votes the other. I suppose the reason there were so many silent votes in the last election was that they were really ashamed to take the money. New York State is naturally Democratic, but numerically Republican, which in all human probability accounts for the fact that the Democrats remain in a state of nature and the Republicans remained in office. The whole country, as a matter of fact, is logically Democratic, but politically it is largely Republican. This results in the singular situation that the Democrats are compelled to worry along on logic, while the Republicans delight in the patronage.

From the time that I could read, and that has not been so long ago, I have been told by the wiseacres of my own party that the country "naturally" and "normally" and "logically"—and other well-settled phrases in politics—was Democratic, and I have been waiting more or less patiently for many years for it to resume its natural, normal, and logical condition, and I am waiting yet, and I expect to wait at least four years longer. I think it is quite likely that if we Democrats could all get the schedule at the same time and arrive at the polls on the same day of the same year in the same frame of mind, we could win. But in recent years only

one-half of our party has made up its mind in the same way at the same time. Of course this causes trouble. We have been so busy, each side trying to get hold of the party machinery, that we have never got within reach of the machinery of government. If we do not stop this, my Democratic friends, if I have any (don't all answer at once, gentlemen), there will come a time when a Democrat will be defined as a man who does not like a Republican and who does not agree with a Democrat.

Now, you men of Pennsylvania, with your half million majority—shame on you—have put a great strain on your party as well as upon the credulity of the outside world. You have gone so far in this thing that you may have convinced the President that he was elected irrespective of party lines or party policies, and he may take a notion to administer the government irrespective of party lines or party policies, and if he does, well, as a Democrat, all I can say is "every cloud has a silver lining." "There is no lane so long but it has a turn," etc. This thing of overwhelming a man with the evidences of your esteem and your affection and your votes is likely to persuade him that since he has been chosen practically by all parties, it is his duty to adopt some of the main policies of all parties, and when he does that the party of the first part will be in a bad way.

There are two ways to break up a party. Of course, I can tell you a good deal about that that you do not know. One is to disagree on policies before election and never get in, and the other is to disagree on policies after election and get put out. Now, don't imagine that by being Republicans before election and Democrats after election you can stay in power. You may do the country good, but that is not what I am talking about. Don't imagine that you can "stand pat" before election and stand anything afterward.

A friend of mine said to me that the Republicans' method of dealing with those public questions and its practical views—I don't say this, because I would not have the nerve here, whatever I might think at home—reminded him of the story of the Boston man who, born in England and brought up in Boston, went down to Tennessee for a short sojourn, and while he was there he was the guest of Chief Justice Snodgrass of the Supreme Court of the State, a man who presided over the court that reviewed all the cases on appeal, in criminal cases especially, and after duly adjusting his monocle and glaring across the table at the Chief Justice, who was

a homely piece of furniture, he said: "I say, Judge, don't you have a good deal of trouble down here in the enforcement of the criminal law? Now, when a case comes up to you on appeal, how do you determine the guilt or innocence of the defendants? You have a large record to read, and it must be very difficult. Suppose a man is convicted of murder, how do you determine his guilt or innocence? How do you account, Judge, for the large number of cases in which the defendant is finally acquitted?" "Well," the Judge said, "it is this way. We go into consultation, maybe we take a drink and maybe we don't. We read the record over and first," he says, "we make up our minds first, in the case of homicide, 'Should the deceased have gone?, and if we determine that the deceased should have gone, it does not make any difference if he went late or early. We discharge the defendant.'"

Now that is a practical way of doing things in which my friend said you dealt with those questions. I did not agree with him, simply because I did not know what might come up in the future.

Seriously, my friends, the politics of this nation has changed in the last ten years, and the wheel will not turn back. Ten years ago it looked as if the contest would always be between two conservative parties striving to enforce their views and policies upon the nation. It looked then as if the method of development would be so evenly balanced as not to produce or require or demand any other kind of a party. To-day, in my judgment, the outlook is different. It looks now to me—and I say this because it comes from convictions that have been produced by the events of the last two years—as if the line of cleavage in the future would leave on the one side the conservative and on the other side the radical. It looks now as if our civilization, swelling with influences and forces that were not thought of at the beginning, would carry us out into fields that present themselves all around us and down into problems that spring up underneath our feet, the issue of which no man can tell. While the general division will put the Republicans upon the side of conservatism and the Democrats upon the side of radicalism, the truth is—and I speak it to you not because I desire to discuss politics, for I am far from that here—the Republicans, my friends, have been a little radical at the top, and the Democrats have been a little radical at the bottom.

The foreign policy of the Republicans is radical and the internal economic policy of the Democrats is radical. The radicalism

of the Democrat is not popular, because he seems, at least, to be going against development; the radicalism of the Republican is popular, because he seems to be going with development. The foreign policy of the Government will soon be fixed, so fixed that it can not be disputed, be he Democrat or Republican, but the internal economic questions, with which you and your children will deal, will grow and deepen and widen, and there is where the sharp division in the future will arise.

This will result in a struggle between what is called the so-called rich and the so-called poor and all their allies, and will produce the disturbing era of American politics. I am telling you now what I think. I suppose that is what a man is asked to say anything for, and in my judgment, not that it will overthrow Republics and destroy institutions and wreck traditions and destroy the progress of the race, but it will produce, in my judgment, the one disturbing era in American politics. This will result in a struggle, and out of it, mark my prediction, you men of Pennsylvania, plain and simple, out of it will come a class, a small class, to be sure—and thank God it will be small—who think themselves a little better than other people less fortunate than themselves. That is all right so long as the other people do not admit it, but the minute the other fellows begin to recognize and admit it, then will be the decay of the Republic in its incipency. It may take ten years to do it—for a struggle is far better than a surrender, a contest is better than a submission, and a row is better than a retreat.

The civilization of the Anglo-Saxon race, moving, as it does, through multiplied agencies, and working through unseen instrumentalities of the times, has wrought a miracle in this nation in man and things. The swelling host of men and women forsook the eastern shore and poured their generations into the valley of the Mississippi, scattered their children over the untouched plain and sent their stalwart sons to the Pacific slope; and then the valleys became white and gold with the ripening harvest, the plains resounded with the tramp of countless herds, the forest fell into the wagon of the lumberman, and civilization began its multitudinous work. The railroads shot their great highways of steel across the Continent, the reaper set his sickle singing in the sun-burnt fields, the factory loosened its belted wheels, the foundry flamed above the melting ore, and the cotton gin toiled with its thousand fingers in the Southern fields.

Beneath and behind these advancing developments, sustaining and strengthening them, was the powerful inspiration of a great, free Constitutional Government; but still beneath and still behind that Government was something more, and that was the dynamic forces of a great Anglo-Saxon civilization, which was sure to belt the earth with a circle of fire. It was a civilization whose deep, dynamic force, whose wide and widening energies, whose complex ambition required an elastic government, free enough for the play of all its forces, firm enough to hold in wholesome check its lawless elements, and broad enough to embrace within its freedom and stability the certain growth and changing conditions of a great country, which surely come to the development of a new nation.

This civilization demanded, as a means for the full measure of its triumph, a constitution which could be extended to the limit of the Continent and still retain its power and poise. It demanded a statesmanship interpreting the constitution, not as an abstract ideality, but as a living vital agency and energy of this selfsame civilization. These causes and these energies and conditions, called civilization, make up the great fact from which all our public questions come, my Republican and Democratic friends, and the man or the party that expects to keep any more than obstructive place in the affairs of the nation must withdraw for a time from the confusion of the superficial strife and survey with unclouded vision even these material developments that mark the progress and development of the race.

Civilization seizes upon that party that interprets it and uses it. For half a century it seized upon the Democratic party, for it was the interpreter of its very language. It has for the last half century seized upon the Republican party, for it seemed to interpret its language. And no man is Catholic in spirit or broad in conception who denies now, if our party, the Democratic party, ever resumes its continued domination in this country, it must become the very language of that democratic civilization which moves the world.

I can not close the few words which I have had to say without this one allusion. I have listened to the lucid and crisplike utterances of Senator Knox as he spoke in response to this tribute; I have listened to the profound utterances of Bishop Potter as he responded to the toast that had been assigned to him; I listened to the eloquent words of General Stewart as he told the story of

Pennsylvania's conspicuous service in the nation's troubles. I can not let go the mention here, even though it be in the Pennsylvania Society, that, as I listened to the eloquent words of General Stewart, trembling, as they were, with the conviction that his State occupied the front in the nation, I hail from a State of whom brilliant Bob Taylor said: "Her loftier peaks oft stood upon and they tickled the feet of the angels"—the old, old State of Tennessee, and, General Stewart, without title, without honor, without name, without reference, it was we who now occupy the poor position of defeated Democrats, it was from a father who served in the army in which you served, in a place where it cost a man something to serve for the Union, that I had the honor to spring—in Tennessee.

Let me here lift my voice for the South, here in the Pennsylvania Society, here in New York's throbbing, pulsating center, the South binding herself to the institution of slavery and going down with it as it went down beneath the impact of a resistless civilization, the South at last must and will be always loyal to the Union. Her soil is the dust of heroes departed. Her streams sing eternally sweet to their fame. It joins in the tribute to national glory which Bishop Potter paid and which General Stewart accentuated; she believes with you—there is but one flag, a flag whose red ran out of the soldier's heart, whose white was bleached by a nation's tears, and whose stars were hung there to sing together until the eternal morning, when all the world shall be free.

The President:

We have also with us one who will address us concerning "One's Own Commonwealth" and, if I am not mistaken, his commonwealths have been Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin; from the latter he comes to speak to us on the subject as announced. I have the privilege to present Mr. Amos Parker Wilder.

ADDRESS OF MR. AMOS PARKER WILDER.

ONE'S OWN COMMONWEALTH.

Mr. President and Men of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of the Northwest, where no declaration of independence is ever issued—unless, perchance, by some exasperated husband, always an irresolute, and usually a futile proceeding—where no national constitution was ever formulated, certainly since the decline of Populism, whose practice it was to attend to this unimportant detail before breakfast or during a five-minute recess; where no battle of Gettysburg was ever fought—always excepting the football season; where catfish also ripple our waters, but uninvested with romance; and where waffles are daily compounded by diligent housewives, but never deemed, as with you, a justification for impassioned oratory—on behalf of the uneventful and prosaic Northwest—I salute you.

As a callow graduate I served an apprenticeship of eight months on one of the dailies of Philadelphia. It seemed longer, but I presume that sense of uneventful duration is what would be called in Philadelphia "local color." Mr. Wagner's book, *The Simple Life*, does not interest your people; the book would sell better there under the title of *The Pace That Kills*.

I brought away little from Philadelphia except a well-nourished body and a sweet memory of old Quaker bankers, whom to meet even in business hours was at once a benediction and a drastic soul scrutiny. It is not surprising that Mrs. Chadwick, with all her personal charm and touching quality, did not put any of those financiers under obligations, even to the extent of a postage stamp or a trip ticket to Pittsburg.

I brought away some little cleverness in the writing of obituary sketches, which has attracted commendation in other fields of labor where death is less a signal for rhetorical enthusiasm. There is nothing distressing about death in Philadelphia, unless, perchance, one has a delicate literary perception. This shuts out some of the writers on your *Ladies' Home Journal* and the author of "Frenzied

Finance." When Paul asked, "O Death, where is thy sting?" he showed that he was not a reader of the obituary column in the *Public Ledger*.

I recall on one occasion I was assigned to report a wedding in one of the historic gulches that environ your beautiful metropolis. I do not recall the circumstances, but I presume it was a match made in heaven, one of the by-products being a tightened clench of the Reading system on the anthracite district. Owing to circumstances wholly beyond my control, I was unable to mingle with the guests in the parlors, so I effected an entrance through the rear of the mansion. This reportorial persistence is discountenanced in his public addresses by my then preceptor, Mr. Talcott Williams, that eminent journalist; but my memory is that on my return to the office my salary was increased. Note-book in hand, I interviewed a congenial gentleman in conventional frock coat on the rear staircase. He gave me the details of the ceremony; and then, with a desire to garnish the narration with personal touches for the benefit of lady readers, I asked him for some traits of the happy couple. He made it clear that never before was so adorable a bride led under the orange blossoms. He told me all about the bride. I then asked him as to the groom, whether he were light or dark, sturdy or winsome, and with native Philadelphia honesty he replied that he himself was the groom. Now if he had been a New Yorker he would have crowded the columns of my paper with the details of his own personal loveliness.

It puts some restraint upon one sprung from the plain, unpretentious stock of men whose ancestors lived out their days quietly, occasionally exchanging a hillside farm for a war to keep monarchs in check—a diversion which happily much engaged all our ancestors—to confront an audience who, I infer from their addresses, are all lineal descendants from William Penn or Benjamin Franklin or from those who choked the pay-roll in their day. It affords much consolation to find in your constitution that provision which prescribes that to belong to this Society it is not necessary to be born in Pennsylvania, but seven years' residence may be substituted. You can not imagine how much it stays and steadies a plain man, a stranger, far from home, to consider that Moyamensing Prison is full of gentlemen who are eligible for admission to this Society. No doubt they would find the table board preferable here, but in view of the annual penalty of listening to a long list of after-dinner

speeches, it is possible that a discriminating few might prefer to extend their stay behind the bars to the seventy times seven years, which, from my limited observation of Philadelphia society proper, I should say would be about the minimum time requisite to secure admission to that exclusive company.

I note from the literature with which your alert Secretary has presumably inundated all the talent of the evening that the object of this Society is to "support the good name of Pennsylvania." Gentlemen, in view of the recent unending majority in your State for Theodore Roosevelt, it seems to me that little remains to be done except to extinguish the lights, print the speeches of the evening in full, turn over your souvenirs to the Historical Society, and scatter your invincible forces to the States of Colorado and Texas, which very much need to be supported. I think that even my friend Littleton will admit that it is impossible that Texas can ever become a Republican State until there are more people there. Its area is too enormous; even the public schools can not do it. A man in Texas no sooner gets an idea and starts out to communicate it to somebody else than he forgets it before he meets anybody.

I find myself akin to the politician on whom a reporter called for an interview. The politician sent down word that he had nothing to say. After he had gone the politician asked his servant if the man seemed disappointed. The servant said that the reporter merely remarked, as he went down the stairs, that he knew the gentleman had nothing to say, but it was the first time he had ever known him to decline to talk.

The history of Pennsylvania is a curious blend of nationalities, faiths, and influences controlling the development of colony and State, but through all the rich and variegated fabric runs the strong, tense thread of Presbyterianism. Now any one who has ever become enmeshed in this thread, either through conscience or fear of death, matrimony or other form of discipline, can understand how kings resisted it to the last ditch, and how whole peoples were nervous lest while they slept some convention might still further circumscribe the limits of paradise, and hell itself be unable to resist, but find its borders materially enlarged before the delegates adjourned.

Many of you are in a position to appreciate the story of a colored pastor who was laboring with a layman who had the deleterious practice of wandering off to a Methodist camp meeting. The layman expressed surprise at the rebuke and asked if they were not

all one body. The pastor said, "Yes, but there are Methodist Christians and Presbyterian Christians," and still the layman wanted more light. The pastor finally put it to him in this way, "They'se Methodists, but they'se Armenians—they'se falling from grace all the time. But de Presbyterian Christians—they'se Calvinists—dey can't fall from grace if dey git elected sure." This cleared up the situation for the layman, as he showed by his comment, "I see! De Methodists, dey knows they got salvation, but they're afraid they're going to lose it; while the Presbyterians, we knows we can't lose salvation, but we'se afraid we ain't got it!"

One's own commonwealth! Who has not wherein to rejoice? Ingalls said of Kansas that it was too wet for agriculture and too dry for navigation, and yet if I hailed from Kansas I should rejoice. Who that has stood on its flower-enameled plains and recalls that it ranks first in wheat and third in corn—who that knows the history of John Brown—can fail to honor its history and its sons?

Mr. George Ade, when asked by a young lady if it were not true that a great many bright men and women come from Indiana, replied, "Yes, and the brighter they are, the quicker they come!" And yet I should be proud to be an Indianian, where the battle of Tippecanoe was fought and where was born that great descendant of its hero, Benjamin Harrison, a politician, yet in whom were not lacking dignity, sense, and wisdom.

If I came from Connecticut I should be proud. I would smile at nutmeg pleasantries, and I would hark back to Israel Putnam at Bunker Hill and to Jonathan Trumbull's services to Washington and their mutual regard. I should rejoice in the inventive skill of her people and in their college, one of whose sons was Jonathan Edwards, who has been called "the greatest of the sons of men."

I should be proud if I came from Georgia. I should be proud to think that Oglethorpe and Whitefield and the Wesleyans were part of her history; that Alexander H. Stephens and Ben Hill and Henry Grady were happy to throw their laurels at her feet; and if my heart was sad as I wandered over that fifty-mile strip which Sherman devastated, or if a cloud seemed to gather over my home, as figures, huge, untutored, degenerate, of black visage came in view, I should recall the prophecy of 1787, that in numbers and wealth and power Georgia should lead all the rest! I should stand on Mt. Kenesaw and look out on the plains once stained with blood, now radiant with harvest; I should remember that you, Mr. Presi-

dent, and your associate philanthropists, north and south, believe that as the church, the school, and the home have redeemed many a slum of great cities, so the black race shall be uplifted and Booker Washingtons shall be multiplied for every cross-roads.

If I came from California or Washington I should bid those of colonial origin to rejoice, but I should point to the Orient, whose romantic history and uncouth names and widening markets are rapidly becoming familiar to our people, and remind my fellows that in a few years the blue Pacific must be gridironed by our ships bearing the products of our toil and the uplift of our civilization to the remotest districts of this land of antiquity and mystery.

Yes, every American can find something in which to rejoice. If I came from the Philippine Islands I should take you first to the World's Fair and show you there the Igorrote dance—naked, savage, terrible!—brown devils prancing in their heathenish rites, their faces set in the conceit of ignorance, with its grim suggestions of cruelty, their bodies swaying in the frenzy of barbarous enthusiasm. Then I should show you the Filipino constabulary—neat, self-controlled, patriotic. I should remind you of the death rate cut in two. I should tell you that nearly 300,000 brown children are in the public schools. I should be glad to tell you that after nearly four centuries of superstition and oppression another race is on the upward path that leads to civilization and to God.

One's own commonwealth! He thinks of its history, of the forest, the call of the wild, the cruel lashings of seas on inhospitable shores. He sees lowly men, patiently working out an unknown destiny. He hears the mocking jeers of luxurious courtiers around foreign thrones and the threats of kings. But there are gleams of promise in the unfolding years. The irresistible strength and force of nature as she yields to determination and energy are transferred to men. The oak lies fallen in the forest, but its sound heart, its clean fibers, and wholesome essence are transmuted to manhood. While kingly systems, undermined by luxury, dependence, and vice, tottered and fell, the American Commonwealth sprung into being and demanded to be reckoned with—a race strong in initiative, wise in judgment, schooled in self-government, white-souled, fearing no man and no monarch, save the Almighty. Whether they be the Puritan fathers in their ungainly bell-crowned hats, saving the souls of red men before destroying them to make room for a new civilization, or the cavaliers of Virginia, dancing gaily on the eve of

war with the armies of Europe; or your own chaste-souled William Penn, whose is the unparalleled distinction of having acquired and maintained a colony amidst savage tribes without ever drawing a sword; or Benjamin Franklin, whose wit and wisdom riveted the sages of Voltaire's time; or the modest Quaker, winning hearts by gentleness where more strenuous measures failed—these be the simple, the stirring, the matchless memories of the man who, with the map of his country before him, can place his finger on one of the thirteen original States and with trembling in his voice and gratitude in his heart and a higher determination in his soul, say, "My Own Commonwealth!"

Let us do justice to these people of yours and the State which Americans so easily ridicule and so earnestly denounce, but at whose resources they marvel, whose people force recognition, and in the presence of whose history they stand in awe. Pennsylvania epitomizes the nation and reflects the characteristics and experiences of all our people. Reaching out to the west land by a hold on Lake Erie, her south mountains are of the identical rocks that throw up the highlands in New Jersey and form the majestic Green Mountains of Vermont and the Blue Ridge of Virginia. She borders on the south-land; the same soft breezes that lend charm to Dixie rustle the corn and caress the flowers of York and Somerset. Do you covet an old-fashioned winter? Haste to the northern counties, where snow lies three and four feet deep four months at a stretch! Would you be warm in the holidays—it is often so on the Delaware, and thunder-storms diversify the winter months. In your cities there are refinements of the highest civilization, and yet the bear, the puma, and the wildcat still furnish terrors to the farmer's lad as he drives the cows home at nightfall. Eastern Pennsylvania is great in trade, and industry finds its supreme development in the west, where the traveler, lighted on his way at night by the glowing forges of the Pittsburg district, can scarce believe that near at hand millions of quaint, frugal, earnest country folks are living out their days on the soil of their fathers, wrenched from the forest centuries ago.

Millionaire and pauper rub shoulders in your great cities; and after dark, the sad, mad tragedy of vice and degradation that mars the dream of heaven vies in shabby contrast with simple, goodly living in Lancaster, Berks, and Chester—that Chester which a Pennsylvania-born man of Maine—the great Blaine—immortalized as

one of the few counties of this country that had earned distinction in all the ways that honor home, State, and God.

In her strength and weakness, in her triumphs and failures, every candid American reads in the history of Pennsylvania the life of all our people. If one seeks for apathy, civic disorder, and social demoralization, he can find it in your State; but she points to other American cities and pleads what every student knows, that never before in the history of the world has population been so suddenly massed, in heterogeneous form, with economic and social complexities. All Pennsylvania asks is time! There is no American problem that has not been thrown at Pennsylvania to solve. While other States are dealing with one, Pennsylvania is grappling with the whole gamut of civilization. Her very name—"The Keystone State"—marks her at the center of things. But she needs no defense! When Virginia was an aristocracy and my own New England was ruled by the church and made possible the writing of the "Scarlet Letter"—two and a quarter centuries ago—Pennsylvania declared the suffrage open and granted popular election of magistrates and sent a thrill of joy through Europe with the promise of liberty of conscience. One of the original thirteen States, the Norwegian peasant's child on the Dakota prairies early spells out her matchless contribution to the making of the Republic. Even her proximity to the South did not mislead her for a moment. Pennsylvania Hall was burned by a pro-slavery mob in 1838, but even in this day of fraternal love her sons and daughters read in the annals of their country that when the Union was in peril and the cry of the hunted bondsman stirred the consciences of our people, Pennsylvania sent 387,000 of her beautiful sons to the point of greatest danger and you are proud. No one asked, "What is the matter with Pennsylvania?" in 1861.

Mr. Lincoln Steffens' stricture—"content and corrupt"—had no relevance then. There was no "content" in Pennsylvania until Abraham Lincoln had wrought God's vengeance to the uttermost for the sin of slavery! There was no "corruption," unless it were the holy incense rising from your unknown dead under the pines of a strange land and the Southern cross. No one familiar with the philanthropic, civic, and intellectual movements in Pennsylvania to-day can question that she is grappling with the problems of wealth, of social unrest, of intemperance, deference to law and order, and the abatement of graft and the enthronement of common

honesty, man to man, as instanced by you, sir (Senator Knox), and the frank, direct, and transparent Chief Executive who so admires you, with the same intelligence, ardor, and disinterestedness with which men of Pennsylvania declared the nation free, and pressed the Constitution to adoption, and fought the battle of Gettysburg and mined the coal and, by the Northern Securities decision, brought the party of Abraham Lincoln back to the people and reminded corporate power that it, too, is amenable to law.

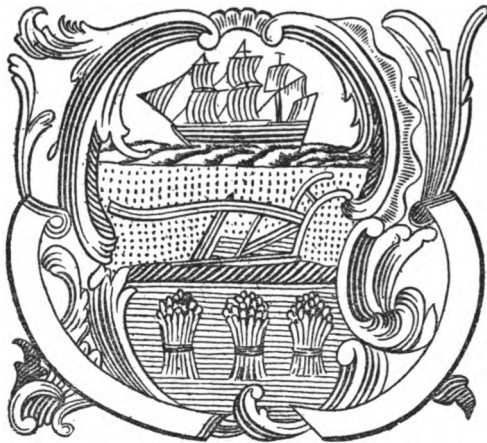
One's own commonwealth! How in the hour of relaxation the mention, the very thought of the scenes of one's boyhood—that fiery realm where dreams and longings and aspirations made life a glad thing and where disappointment, loss, and failure cast never a shadow of their coming!—how it kindles the recollection! How it illumines the path up the mountain side! How the music and the cheer and the comradeship make the hardest of us childlike, and the great world outside seems crowded with brothers! One thinks of his father—he may have been a stately man, one who showed in his walk and manner a descent from a line of those who ruled; or he may have been one to whom opportunity never came, who spent his life in toil and reserve, and who never revealed the unrest that fretted his soul, unless, perchance, you saw him off guard at your mother's coffin, where he passionately lamented that he could not make her life easier. How, as the years roll on, we appreciate the wisdom and devotion of these fathers! How we cry out for one more caress! How we stand at the grave and long to shatter the reserve and break down the barriers, that we may prove our appreciation of their wisdom, their sacrifices, the devotion that counted not the cost, so that you and I might be men among men.

The traveler from the west—weighed down by the sameness and crudeness of the prairies—splendid land of promise that it is—glides through the rural sections of Pennsylvania with delight. It is like a breath from the green pastures—a glimpse of mountains from which cometh our strength; it is the face of an old sweetheart, a dream of things men say have gone forever. The vales, the gentle hillsides and tumbling streams—perhaps turning a wheel for some picturesque old mill; the ancient homes but decorated by the tooth of time and breathing content and comfort; the old orchards, the huge barns with their earthen approach; the plethoric cattle; the plenty of the fat soil hurrying to the markets where your women of fashion yet fill their own baskets; the quaint names of places flavor-

ing of colonial history and curious faiths—now and then a momentous name, as Penn, Franklin, William Morris, Duquesne, Pitt, Valley Forge, Gettysburg—warming the heart like a kind deed of kindling patriotism, like a call to arms; pleasant bits of foreign tongues woven into hardy English—old men smoking their pipes; children in country villages trudging to school—fantastic babes in whose veins flow German Mennonite blood—what a wealth of simplicity, truth, and charity in the great, ancient, throbbing, triumphant commonwealth of Pennsylvania!—what glee, what abundance, what gratitude, what prayers will make sacred a host of homes in your commonwealth as the coming Christmas stars throw their charm over its hills and its vales!

Even its dearest name is ours!

“Oh, little town of Bethlehem, how still we see thee lie;
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep, the silent stars go by.
Yet in thy dark shineth the Everlasting Light,
The hopes and fears of all the years are met in thee to-night.”



FIRST ENGRAVED ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1777.



The Library

The Library of the Society has been placed in Room Number 401 at 7 Warren Street, and is accessible to members who may desire to consult it. The collection now numbers more than 3,000 books and pamphlets relating to Pennsylvania. It has been formed partly by gift and partly from a small annual appropriation by the Council, which has enabled the Committee to purchase new and contemporary books as published. While the Library as yet contains few of the older books relating to Pennsylvania, it embraces nearly all the more important books relating to Pennsylvania published during the past four years.

The Committee bespeaks the active cooperation and support of the entire membership of the Society in furthering the growth of the Library and in adding to its collections. Gifts of books, papers, and pamphlets relating to the State of Pennsylvania, its institutions, its industries, its interests, or its history are earnestly solicited. With very small effort and very limited expenditure the Library has become a valuable asset of the Society, and it is hoped that each member will take a personal interest in adding to it. Many books and pamphlets, to which little value is attached by their present owners, will have an enhanced value when placed in a special collection such as the Society is forming.

A classification of the scope of the Library is appended.

Library Classification

I. History.

1. State.
2. Counties.
3. Cities and Towns.

II. Biography.

1. Genealogies.
2. Lives of Natives and Residents of Pennsylvania.

III. Literature.

1. Books by Pennsylvanians.
2. Newspapers published in Pennsylvania.
3. Pennsylvania Magazines.

IV. Resources of the State.

1. Natural Resources: Geology.
 - a. Mines and Mining.
 - b. Oil.
 - c. Agricultural Products
2. Manufacturing Industries.
 - a. History.
 - b. Descriptive Circulars.
3. Commerce.
 - a. Reports of Commercial Bodies, Chambers of Commerce, etc.
 - b. Trade, External and Internal: Reports and Circulars.
 - c. Bank Circulars: Banking Literature.

V. Public Records.

1. State Publications.
2. Department Reports.

3. City and Town Publications.
4. Directories.

VI. Corporate and Institutional Records.

1. Reports of Corporations.
2. Club Books.
3. College Catalogues and Publications.
4. Institutional Reports—Hospitals, Homes, Societies, etc.

VII. Books Relating to Events.

1. Descriptions and Records of Events in Pennsylvania.
 - a. Conventions.
 - b. Meetings.
 - c. Exhibitions.

VIII. Law.

Pennsylvania Law Reports.

IX. Religion.

1. Church History.
2. Church Circulars; Church Papers.

X. Illustration Section.

1. Photographs of Historical Buildings, Places and Monuments.
2. Views of Places and Structures (not Photographs).
3. Prints, Engravings, Etchings, etc., of Pennsylvania Subjects.
4. Portraits of Pennsylvanians.



PROPRIETARY SEAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gifts to the Library in 1904

Allegheny County Workhouse, 1; American Historical Association, 2; American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1; Art Club, Philadelphia, 1; Baldwin Locomotive Works, 4; Bryn Mawr College, 2; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co., 1; Bunker Hill Monument Association, 1; Bureau of Surveys, Philadelphia, 1; Carnegie Institution, 4; Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, 1; Census Bureau, 4; City Club, New York, 1; City Parks Association, Philadelphia, 1; Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburg, 1; Richard T. Davies, 1; John De Bruyn, 3; Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, 3; Dutchess County Society, 1; Empire Building, Pittsburg, 1; Farmers Bank, Pittsburg, 1; Barr Ferree, 6; Samuel P. Ferree, 270; Dr. Charles H. Frazier, 7; Frick Building, Pittsburg, 1; Free Library of Philadelphia, 1; Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton, 1; Hon. W. F. Harrity, 2; Oscar J. Harvey, 1; Hon. Hugh Hastings, 5; Dr. W. J. Holland, 1; Iowa State Historical Society, 1; Dr. John W. Jordan, 1; C. H. Kloman, 1; Prof. W. P. Laird, 1; James M. Lamberton, 1; Lebanon County Historical Society, 6; Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., 1; Lawrence McCormick, 1; McCreery & Co., 1; Manhattan Club, New York, 1; Metropolitan Club, New York, 1; Thomas H. Montgomery, State Librarian, Harrisburg, 53; Maj.-Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, 1; National Republican

Committee, 3; New England Society of New York, 1; New England Society of Pennsylvania, 1; New Hampshire Historical Society, 1; Newton Machine Works, 4; New York Historical Association, 1; New York Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, 1; Lt.-Col. J. P. Nicholson, 13; Ohio Society, New York, 1; Order of the Founders and Patriots, 1; E. A. Penniman, 1; Hon. S. W. Penny-
 packer, 4; Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, 4; Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1; Philadelphia Board of Trade, 1; Philadelphia Iron Works, 1; Philippine Exposition Board, 5; G. R. Prowell, 3; Samuel H. Rauck, 1; Hon. W. A. Redding, 4; W. H. Richardson, 1; Rittenhouse Club, Philadelphia, 1; S. Raymond Roberts, 1; Mrs. Fairman Rogers, 1; George P. Rupp, 20; St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, 1; St. Nicholas Society, 1; Schutte & Korting Co., 5; G. A. Skrzynecki, 47; J. Frank Snyder, 2; William Steffe, 1; Mrs. Simon Sterne, 1; Thomas S. Stout, 91; James M. Swank, 3; Temple College, 1; Thomas Iron Works, 1; University Club, New York, 1; University of Pennsylvania, 1; U. S. Catholic Historical Society, 1; Union League Club, New York, 1; War Department, 5; Hon. John Weaver, 6; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., 16; Wilkesbarre Record, 1; Emil Winter, 15; Wisconsin State Historical Society, 3; Women's Homœopathic Association, 1; R. D. Wood & Co., 6; Yale Club, New York, 1; Charles T. Yerkes, 1.



SEAL OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
 1776.

Pennsylvania Flags

Purchased by the Society:

National Flag, 1900.

Pennsylvania State Flag, 1900.

Presented December 12, 1902:

Continental or Grand Union Flag, 1776. Gift of Allan C. Bakewell.

Flag of the Floating Batteries, 1775. Gift of James Gayley.

Flag of the First Rifle Regiment of Pennsylvania, 1775-1783. Gift of William Guggenheim.

Provincial Flag of Pennsylvania, 1748. Gift of Charles M. Hogan.

Flag of the Hanover Associators of Lancaster County, 1775. Gift of John Markle.

Pulaski Banner, 1778. Gift of Henry F. Shoemaker.

Philadelphia Civic Flag, 1795. Gift of John Wanamaker.

Flag of the Independent Battalion, Westmoreland County, 1775. Gift of William Ziegler.

Presented December 12, 1903:

New York State Flag, 1892. Gift of William Harrison Brown.

Flag of the Philadelphia Light Horse (First Troop City Cavalry), 1775. Gift of George C. Boldt.

Flag of the First Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican War, 1847. Gift of E. C. Converse.

Pennsylvania Navy Flag, 1775-1776. Gift of Thomas E. Kirby.

Historical and descriptive notes on the facsimiles of flags presented December 12, 1902, will be found in the Year Book for 1903; on the flags presented December 12, 1903, in the Year Book for 1904.

In Memoriam

Members Deceased

1899

GEORGE W. ENGLISH

1900

WILLIAM L. STRONG

1901

ISAAC P. COALE

NAPOLEON LE BRUN

JAMES S. NEGLEY

WILLIAM HENRY PATTERSON

ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER

GEORGE T. PURVES

SIMON STERNE

1902

MORRIS J. ASCH

GEORGE W. F. BIRCH

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS

BENJAMIN A. GROSNER

ISAAC MYER

WILLIAM M. RUMBAUGH

E. B. SHEFFER

ADELBERT H. STEELE

1903

JAMES H. G. BAKER

BENJAMIN F. CRISPIN

JOHN H. CUTHBERT

WILLIAM EDGAR FINDLEY

MALCOLM GAYLEY

GEORGE WILLIAM HOLLS

ROBERT PACKER LINDERMAN

A. E. W. PAINTER

FRANCIS H. WALL

1904

ALFRED C. BARNES

HARRY OLIVER BROWN

JOSEPH H. CAMPBELL

JOHN A. HILTNER

JAMES B. IRWIN

CHARLTON T. LEWIS

DONALD L. MANSON

THOMAS B. MARTIN

ELMER S. MESSINGER

ROBERT E. PATTISON

ALEXANDER E. PATTON

JOSEPH CYRUS POWELL

CHARLES M. SWAIN



JOHN A. HILTNER.

Digitized by Google

1700

In Memoriam.

ALFRED C. BARNES.

Alfred C. Barnes, the eldest son of Alfred S. Barnes, was born in Philadelphia October 27, 1842. His parents moved to Brooklyn when he was three years old, and he had since lived there. After studying in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute he entered the employ of the firm of A. S. Barnes & Co. and became a partner in 1865. In 1888 he became the head of the house and remained its leader until the organization of the American Book Company, of which he was vice-president from its beginning in 1891.

General Barnes had a long and active military career. In 1860, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, New York State Guards, and went with it to the front in 1861. November 20, 1862, he was transferred to Company E of the Twenty-third Regiment, where he served as sergeant while it was in the United States service from June 22 to July 23, 1863, after which he was appointed left general guide. He was with this regiment at Gettysburg. He was elected first lieutenant of Company E May 10, 1864, and was discharged from the service December 28, 1867. He accepted a commission as major October 26, 1876, and commanded a detachment of the Twenty-third Regiment in the riots at Corning and Hornellsville in 1877. In 1880 he was appointed general inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Governor Cornell, with the rank of brigadier-general, and did much in this position to improve the standard of rifle practice in the National Guard, introducing the system now in use in the State. He retired in 1883 on the election of Grover Cleveland.

In 1884 he received the unanimous election as colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment. He served two years in this capacity, receiving the meanwhile his commission as brevet brigadier-general. November 26, 1890, he was chosen colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, resigning in May, 1904.

General Barnes was extraordinarily active in many walks of life. He was an active member of the Veterans' Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, and a Past Commander of Lafayette Post,

G. A. R., of which he was a charter member. He was the founder and president of the Astor Place Bank. For many years he was a director of the Brooklyn Library and was three times its president. He was the first secretary of the Adelphi Academy and one of its trustees from its foundation. He was a trustee of Cornell University and endowed Barnes Hall, built by his father, with a valuable reference library. He also gave the University a Geodetic Observatory, in honor of E. A. Fuertes, director of the College of Civil Engineering. He was a trustee of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and of the Brooklyn Hospital. He became a trustee of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1879 and continued as such until it was turned over to the city. He was the founder and first president of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn and president of the Aldine Club of New York and was closely identified with many social clubs in Brooklyn and New York. He was chairman of the Associated Bankers of New York in 1900. He was a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars, of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of the War of 1812, and was a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society in 1900-1901.

HARRY OLIVER BROWN.

Harry Oliver Brown was born at Irwin, Pa., July 14, 1869, and died at New Decatur, Ala., March 21, 1904. He was educated at Princeton University, graduating in the class of 1895, and was afterward graduated from the New York Law School. He entered the attorney's office of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with which he remained until his death. He died suddenly of pneumonia, while actively engaged in defending a case for the Telephone Company. He married Miss Edna Smith, of New York, May 27, 1903.

JOSEPH H. CAMPBELL.

Joseph H. Campbell was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1831, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1852. His earlier years were spent in the practice of law at Louisville, Ky., but he subsequently became an inventor and analytical chemist. He discovered a method of annealing glass and of obtaining coal tar products. He afterward be-

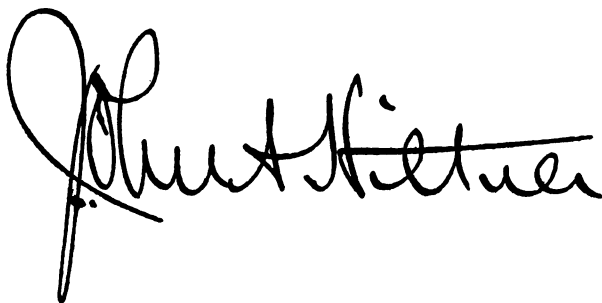
came interested in the manufacture of condensed foods. He died suddenly July 30, 1904, at the home of his daughter in Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MALCOLM GAYLEY.

Malcolm Gayley was born at Lockhaven, Pa., June 24, 1853. He was the son of the Rev. S. A. Gayley, D.D., and Agnes Malcolm Gayley. He was educated at the West Nottingham Academy, Cecil County, Maryland. He came to New York in 1893. His entire business life was engaged in the dry goods trade. He was a member of the Order of Elks, of Girard Lodge, F. and A. M., of New York, and was a Thirty-second Degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He died at Wayne, Pa., September 26, 1903.

JOHN A. HILTNER.

John A. Hiltner was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1849. He came to New York about 1876 and became connected with a large sugar refining house. He afterward became assistant cashier of the Fourth National Bank, and for the past ten years was vice-president of the National Shoe and Leather Bank. He was treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society from April, 1900, to his death, December 27, 1904.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John A. Hiltner". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "H".

Mr. Hiltner was a man of unusual parts. Kindly and amiable in disposition to an unusual degree, he gave to his business and other interests an integrity and sagacity of a very remarkable order. He was, said the board of directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, in resolutions adopted the day following his death, "uniformly prompt in his attendance upon and deeply interested in its proceedings, and this bank has lost an officer who as cashier and vice-president brought to the performance of his duties an energy, an

industry, and a fidelity worthy of emulation and which evoked the commendation of his associates. Well known in financial circles, he occupied several positions of a fiduciary character, to which he gave an integrity, an intelligence, and businesslike methods which rendered his services of the highest value."

The vestry of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, of which Mr. Hiltner had been an officer since 1899, declared: "The recognition of Mr. Hiltner's devotion to business and intense loyalty to his native State is in other hands. To every service, we are sure, he carried the same capacity for detail and enthusiasm for its success which he showed with us. We as a vestry of the Christian church recall with thankfulness his upright life, his absolute devotion to the parish, his enthusiasm over her spiritual and material prosperity, his warmth of heart and sunny disposition. There will be a great vacancy in our ranks as worshippers together, and as counsellors for the well-being of the parish, when Mr. Hiltner no longer sits with us."

The Pennsylvania Society had no more valued friend, no more strenuous supporter, no more faithful, efficient, and helpful officer than John A. Hiltner. Active as he was in several other organizations, he gave to the Society an abundance of time, labor, and thought, which won the universal respect and appreciation of those who knew him best, and which helped in bringing to the Society the extraordinary measure of success it has attained. His death has entailed a doubled loss, that of a faithful officer and of a true and faithful friend.

The following Minute was adopted at a meeting of the Council on January 5, 1905:

The Pennsylvania Society, through its Council, herewith inscribes on its records a Minute of regard and appreciation for John A. Hiltner, its Treasurer from April, 1900, to his death, December 27, 1904.

Mr. Hiltner brought to the arduous duties of his office an exacting care and painstaking effort of a very unusual character. He gave freely of his best thought and deepest interest to the Society and displayed at all times a cordial enthusiasm in its growth and development. His death has deprived us of a zealous member, a faithful officer, and a kind friend.

CHARLTON T. LEWIS.

Charlton T. Lewis was born in Westchester, Pa., February 25, 1834. He was the son of Joseph T. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. He prepared for college in Westchester and entered Yale University, graduating with high honors in the celebrated class of 1853. He entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church and remained in it for two years, but in 1857 accepted a Professorship of Languages in the State Normal School at Bloomington, Ill. In 1860 he became Professor of Mathematics at the Troy University, Troy, N. Y., and later was transferred to the chair of Greek.

He came to New York and took up the study of law in 1865. Two years later he was obliged to abandon his practice for a year and traveled in Europe for his health. On his return he was for some time associated with William Cullen Bryant on the *Evening Post*, and was editor after Bryant's death. He resumed his law practice in 1871 and has since been counsel for several large corporations, including the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

For the last fifteen years Dr. Lewis has been widely known for his work in prison life. He wrote and lectured extensively on the subject and was for many years President of the Prison Association of New York and of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey. He was a member of the Yale, Authors' and Lawyers' Clubs, of the American Mathematical Society, the American Society of Actuaries, the Century Association, the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and the Pennsylvania Society. In 1898 and 1899 he was a lecturer on Insurance in Harvard, Columbia, and Cornell Universities. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Indianapolis and was made a member of the Committee on the Platform. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1878, and the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1903.

Dr. Lewis was well known as a classical scholar and was the compiler of Greek and Latin dictionaries which are regarded as standard authorities. His published works include "Harper's Book of Facts," "Love Letters of Prince Bismarck," "History of Germany," "Lewis' Latin Dictionary for Schools," "Elementary Latin Dictionary," and a translation of "Bengel's Gnomon of the New Testament."

Dr. Lewis was twice married, in 1861 and in 1885. He was a writer and thinker of unusual power, and an orator of great distinction and force. He died at his home in Morristown, N. J., on May 26, 1904, after a brief illness.

In an appreciative editorial note on Dr. Lewis the *Evening Post*, of New York, said: "For sheer mental ability, carrying with it mastery in several branches of knowledge, it would be hard to name a man of his generation who rivaled the late Charlton T. Lewis. His scholarship was both precise and wide-ranging; in practical affairs he had eminent skill; his services in more than one form of public charity and reform were noted for intelligence and energy; while his talents as a speaker were of the highest. That such remarkable versatility as his should never have been called directly to the service of State or nation seems both a regret and a reproach. If ever there was a man whom his friends would have pronounced *capax imperii*, Dr. Lewis was he. To many his death will come as a perceptible diminishing of our public resources."

DONALD L. MANSON.

Donald L. Manson was born in Halifax, N. S., Canada, November 15, 1847. His family removed to the United States when he was six years of age, and settled in Philadelphia. He early graduated from the public schools and entered the dry goods house of George H. Stuart & Brother. He subsequently became associated with the firm of Fred. Butterfield & Co., of New York, with whom he remained until his death, October 27, 1904. He was a charter member of the Merchants' and Salesmen's Association, of Philadelphia.

THOMAS B. MARTIN.

Thomas B. Martin was born in Philadelphia, February 17, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of that city. He was a member of the firm of Coffin, Altemus & Co., in Philadelphia, and was associated with the New York branch of this house from 1876 to 1897. On the dissolution of partnership he became associated with the Farr Alpaca Mills, of Holyoke, Mass. He was long a resident of Brooklyn, where he died January 22, 1904.

ELMER SHERMAN MESSINGER.

Dr. Elmer Sherman Messinger was the son of Samuel and Marie Messinger, and was born at Stone Church, Northampton County, Pa., September 10, 1867. He lived at his native place until twenty years of age, and then spent a short time in Chicago. In 1893 he was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery, and immediately afterward removed to New York, where he practised his profession until his death on January 4, 1904. He was an active worker in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of Tammany Hall, and was a member of several professional and social organizations.

ROBERT EMORY PATTISON.

Robert Emory Pattison was born December 28, 1850, in Quantico, Md. He was the son of the late Rev. Dr. Robert H. Pattison, a Methodist Episcopal minister, and Catherine Priscilla Woolford. Six years later the family moved to Philadelphia, in which city Mr. Pattison spent the larger portion of his life. He was educated in the common schools and graduated from the Central High School, in the class of 1870. His earlier aspirations were for a military training at West Point, but he subsequently entered the office of Lewis C. Cassidy, as a law student, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. His first office was in partnership with a fellow-student in Mr. Cassidy's office, the firm being known as Pattison & Carron. He subsequently formed a second partnership, the firm being known as Pattison & Cochran. For many years he was an active member of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves (Company A, Fourth Regiment, National Guards), and subsequently became identified with the State Fencibles, becoming President of the organization.

Mr. Pattison's connection with politics began at a very early date, and at the age of twenty-five he was prominently mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, but withdrew before the convention. In 1877 he was presented by the Philadelphia delegation to the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Auditor General, and in the same year was nominated for Controller of the City of Philadelphia. A spirited contest followed, Mr. Pattison waging his campaign on the argument that the tax rate was unnecessarily high and that there was an

alarming increase in the department expenses and that the city appropriations were being recklessly wasted. He was elected on a tidal wave of reform, and at once instituted reforms in the Controller's office. He refused to sign the salary warrants of the City Commissioners for one month because the amount was more than one-twelfth of the annual salary. Warrants for traveling expenses of certain Councilmen were returned unsigned on the ground that they were carried free by the railroad companies. He compelled contractors to accept the original amount of their contracts, and forced the City Treasurer to make daily returns of his receipts. On the expiration of his term he was re-elected by a considerable majority, notwithstanding that it was a Presidential year, and the balance of the local Republican ticket was elected.

On June 28, 1882, Mr. Pattison was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg. A split in the Republican party had culminated in the nomination of two tickets, which improved his chances, and he was elected Governor over General James A. Beaver with a plurality of upward of 41,000.

On the expiration of his term he formed a law partnership with

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Mr. W. C. Stenger". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent loop at the end.

W. C. Stenger. Shortly afterward President Cleveland appointed him one of the Commissioners to investigate the Pacific Railroads, and he was chosen chairman by his associates. He disagreed with his colleagues and submitted a minority report that there should be an end to the partnership between the Government and the Pacific Railroads—a position in which he was sustained by the President.

In 1890 he was again nominated for Governor by the Democrats, and was for a second time chosen Governor of the State. The principal features of this administration were reforms in the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's offices, made necessary by the Bardsley defalcations; the approval of the bill for abolishing the Public Buildings Commission of Philadelphia, and a careful attention

to the condition of the State's finances, which resulted in the repayment to the State of \$1,700,000 direct tax refunded by the general Government. A new ballot law was also a feature of this administration. On his return to Philadelphia, at the expiration of his second term, he was nominated as Mayor, but was defeated by Charles F. Warrick, the Republican candidate.

In 1896, the Democratic State Convention at Allentown endorsed Mr. Pattison for President, and instructed the delegates of Pennsylvania to vote for him in the National Convention; his name was not formally presented, but he received the sixty-four votes of Pennsylvania.

At the Kansas City Convention, in 1900, he was again the Pennsylvania candidate for President, and two years later he was again the Democratic nominee for Governor against Judge Pennypacker, by whom he was defeated. He was again nominated for the Presidency in the Democratic National Convention of 1904.

Mr. Pattison was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was a lay delegate from the Philadelphia Conference to the General Conference which sat in Philadelphia in 1884. In the General Conference of 1888, in New York, he sat as a lay delegate for the Conference of Southern India, and in 1890 he was a fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He took an active part in every large gathering of the Church since then and was a lay delegate to the National Conference and one of the trustees of the American University, the new Methodist educational institution at Washington. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College, and was an active member of the Trades League, of Philadelphia.

He married Miss Anna Barney Smith, November 28, 1872, and died at his home in Overbrook, Philadelphia, August 1, 1904.

"The conspicuous place which Pattison held in the public respect and confidence through this long period," says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "was due to no personal advantages of wealth or social position, to any extraordinary intellectual endowments, nor yet to the power of political influence or intrigue. It was simply due to his simple integrity of character and the conscientious instinct that he brought to every public trust."

"He had," says the *Philadelphia Press*, "the confidence of thousands of people of the State who, for partisan reasons, never supported him, and if he had been less of a partisan himself, it is

probable that he would have been even stronger than he was. He was the most popular man his party has developed in Pennsylvania in more than a generation."

"The State can feel undiluted pride in his record," says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. "He belonged to the higher stages of statesmanship and had the courage to transfer from the sincere precincts of home and church into political activity and public office the principles and creed that too many abandon when making the same journey. Twice he gave to the people an administration of their interests that looked above preferred greed or the distribution of oligarchical graft and disdained the notion that the conduct of the State affairs cannot be demarcated from the enforcement of a party's doctrine on the great questions that affect the nation."

ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON.

State Senator Alexander Ennis Patton, was born in Curwensville, Pa., October 20, 1852. He was the second son of the late ex-Congressman John F. Patton. With the exception of a few years in Iowa, his entire life was spent in Pennsylvania.

Much of his time was given to active business interests in Central Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death he was President of the First National Bank of Patton, Cambria County, Pennsylvania; Acting President of the Curwensville Bank; Director in the Union Banking and Trust Company, of Du Bois, and in the Chicago Trust Company; and was also a director in a number of railroad enterprises, and a partner of former Congressman James Kerr, in the coal business.

He was a member of Noble Lodge, No. 480, F. & A. M.; Bethesda Lodge, No. 821, I. O. O. F.; President of the Curwensville School Board; former Chief of the Fire Department of his native town, and a member of the Rescue Hose and Ladder Company, and other local organizations. He was elected State Senator in 1902, and died at his residence in Curwensville, September 5, 1904. Mr. Patton was also a member of the Union League, of Philadelphia, and was actively identified with the Pennsylvania Society.

JOSEPH CYRUS POWELL.

Joseph Cyrus Powell was born at Lansford, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1854. His first employment was in the

mines, in which he lost his left arm early in life. He subsequently studied at the State Normal School at Millersville, and afterward engaged in newspaper work, spending some time as a reporter on the *New York Sun*. In 1883, he acquired an interest in the *Wilkes-Barre Record*, which engrossed his attention until his death, July 18, 1904. Mr. Powell was a man of broad culture, keenly interested in music. He was President of the *Wilkes-Barre Record* Company, and made his paper a successful and brilliant publication.

CHARLES M. SWAIN.

Charles M. Swain was born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1849. He was the son of William M. Swain, one of the founders of the *Public Ledger*. He was successively a pupil at the school of Dr. Faire, the Friends' School, conducted by Samuel Allen, Crittenden's Commercial College, and Saunders' Institute, in West Philadelphia. He studied law under Samuel Hood, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He continued in active practice for fifteen years, but for the greater part of the time took a deep interest in financial affairs, which finally engrossed his entire attention. He was a charter member of the Edison Electric Light Company, and subsequently became its President. He was chosen President of the City Trust Company in 1886, and held the position until his death. Mr. Swain was a director in many financial organizations in Philadelphia. He was an active member of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., and a member of many Philadelphia social clubs. On two occasions he represented the Twenty-seventh Ward in the Common Council of Philadelphia, resigning before the expiration of his last term on account of ill health, and in 1883 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress against William D. Kelly. He died July 23, 1904, at the Hotel Champlain, New York.

Kalendar of Meetings

- 1899.—April 25. Organizing Dinner, Waldorf-Astoria; Constitution adopted.
October 31. First Annual Dinner, Waldorf-Astoria.
- 1900.—April 17. First Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria.
November 25. First Annual Sermon, Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, Chaplain, Church of St. Mary the Virgin.
December 12. Second Annual Dinner, Waldorf-Astoria.
- 1901.—April 16. Second Annual Meeting, Hotel Savoy.
December 1. Second Annual Sermon, Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, Chaplain, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.
December 12. Third Annual Dinner, Waldorf-Astoria.
- 1902.—January 23. Social Meeting, American Art Galleries.
April 15. Third Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria.
November 23. Third Annual Sermon, Rev. Dr. Loring W. Batten, Chaplain, St. Mark's Church.
December 12. Fourth Annual Dinner, Waldorf-Astoria; Incorporation authorized.
- 1903.—February 18. Original Certificate of Incorporation filed in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York and the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York.
April 21. Fourth Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria.
November 29. Fourth Annual Sermon, Venerable George F. Nelson, D.D., Archdeacon of New York, Chaplain, St. Thomas's Church.
December 12. Fifth Annual Dinner, Waldorf-Astoria.
- 1904.—April 19. Fifth Annual Meeting, Hotel Savoy.
August 23. Dinner to the Earl of Ranfurly by a group of members.
December 12. Sixth Annual Dinner, in honor of Senator P. C. Knox, Waldorf-Astoria.

Officers of the Society

I. 1899-1900. President, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter. Vice-Presidents, Henry R. Towne, Henry Galbraith Ward, Richard E. Cochran, Horace See. Chaplain, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D. Secretary, Barr Ferree. Treasurer, Joseph A. Goulden. Members of Council, Robert C. Ogden, William Bispham, H. L. Horton, Severo Mallet-Prevost, William B. Boulton, Andrew Carnegie, Allan C. Bakewell, Robert Grier Monroe, H. Harrison Suplee.

II. 1900-1901. President, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter. Vice-Presidents, Robert C. Ogden, Frederick W. Holls, Alfred C. Barnes, Henry F. Shoemaker. Chaplain, Rev. George M. Christian, D.D. Secretary, Barr Ferree. Treasurer, John A. Hiltner. Members of Council, William Bispham, John R. Dos Passos, H. L. Horton.

III. 1901-1902. President, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter. Vice-Presidents, Robert C. Ogden, Andrew Carnegie, Severo Mallet-Prevost, Charlton T. Lewis. Chaplain, Rev. John F. Carson, D.D., *vice* Rev. George T. Purves, D.D., deceased. Secretary, Barr Ferree. Treasurer, John A. Hiltner. Members of Council, David Bovaird, M.D., William Harrison Brown, Henry F. Shoemaker.

IV. 1902-1903. President, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter. Vice-Presidents, Andrew Carnegie, Allan C. Bakewell, J. Hampden Robb, James Gayley. Chaplain, Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph.D. Secretary, Barr Ferree. Treasurer, John A. Hiltner. Members of Council, H. P. Davison, Thomas E. Kirby, John Markle.

V. 1903-1904. President, Robert C. Ogden. Vice-Presidents, Allan C. Bakewell, J. Hampden Robb, James Gayley, Harry L. Horton. Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon George F. Nelson, D.D. Secretary, Barr Ferree. Treasurer, John A. Hiltner. Members of Council, E. C. Converse, James Kerr, Charles M. Hogan.

VI. 1904-1905. President, Robert C. Ogden. Vice-Presidents, James M. Beck, Thomas E. Kirby, William A. Clark, D. McN. Stauffer. Chaplain, Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D. Secretary, Barr Ferree. Treasurer, John A. Hiltner (deceased) and Richard T. Davies. Members of Council, William Harrison Brown, Richard T. Davies, Henry F. Shoemaker.

A Sketch of the Society, with an account of its organization, a summary of its Dinners, and an outline of its plan and work, was printed in the Year Book for 1903.

Certificate of Incorporation

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, being persons of full age, all citizens of the United States of America, and a majority of whom are also residents of the State of New York, constituting a majority of the Council, the same being directors of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, an unincorporated Society, desiring to incorporate pursuant to Section 5 of the Membership Corporation Law, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, as follows:

THAT such Society was organized for the purpose of cultivating social intercourse among its members, to promote their best interests, to collect historical material relating to the State of Pennsylvania, and to keep alive its memory in New York.

THAT the regular meeting of such Society was held on the 12th day of December, 1902.

THAT a notice of the time and place of said meeting, and that the proposition of incorporating would be considered thereat, was served upon each member of such Society, whose residence or Post Office address was known, at least thirty days before such meeting, either personally or by depositing it in the Post Office, postage prepaid, addressed to such member at his last known Post Office address.

THAT a copy of such notice is hereto annexed and made a part of this certificate.

THAT at such meeting, the Council of the Society was duly authorized, by the unanimous vote of all the members of such Society present and voting at such meeting, to incorporate such Society in pursuance of Section 5 of the Membership Corporation Law, under Article II. of such charter, with the corporate name of The Pennsylvania Society, as more fully appears by the certificate of the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting hereto annexed and filed herewith.

AND WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, acting under and by virtue of the authority and directions contained in the aforesaid resolu-

tion, and desiring to form a membership corporation pursuant to Article II. of the Membership Corporation Law, do hereby make, sign, acknowledge and file this certificate for such purpose, as follows:

1. The name of the proposed corporation is

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

2. The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed shall be to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to promote their best interests; to collect historical material relating to the State of Pennsylvania, and to keep alive its memory.

3. The territory in which the operations of the corporation will be principally conducted is the State of New York, in the United States of America.

4. The principal office of the corporation will be located in the City of New York, in the State of New York.

5. The number of its directors shall be seventeen.

6. The name and place of residence of persons to be its directors until the first annual meeting, and some of whom are to continue thereafter for the terms of office for which they have respectively been elected by The Pennsylvania Society of New York, the aforesaid unincorporated association, are as follows:

Henry C. Potter, 113 West 40th St., New York City.

Andrew Carnegie 2 East 91st St., New York City.

Allan C. Blakewell, 479 Fifth Ave., New York City.

J. Hampden Robb, 23 Park Ave., New York City.

James Gayley, 71 Broadway, New York City.

Barr Ferree, 7 Warren St., New York City.

John A. Hiltner, 271 Broadway, New York City.

L. W. Batten, 232 East 11th St., New York City.

H. L. Horton, 66 Broadway, New York City.

William Bispham, 66 Broadway, New York City.

John R. Dos Passos, 18 East 56th St., New York City.

William Harrison Brown, 377 Broadway, New York City.

Henry F. Shoemaker, 71 Broadway, New York City.

David Bovaird, Jr., 126 West 58th St., New York City.

Henry P. Davison, 2 Wall St., New York City.

Thomas E. Kirby, 6 East 23d St., New York City.

John Markle, Jeddo, Pa.

7. The date for holding its annual meeting shall be on the third Tuesday of the month of April.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have made, signed, acknowledged and filed this certificate in duplicate.

Dated New York, January, 1903.

HENRY C. POTTER,
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB,
JAMES GAYLEY,
BARR FERREE,
JOHN A HILTNER,
L. W. BATTEN,

H. L. HORTON,
WILLIAM BISPHAM,
JOHN R. DOS PASSOS,
WILLIAM HARRISON BROWN,
HENRY F. SHOEMAKER,
DAVID BOVAIRD, JR.,
HENRY P. DAVIDSON,
THOMAS E. KIRBY,

JOHN MARKLE.

(Here follow notarial acknowledgments and affidavits of officers of the Society relative to the adoption of the resolutions referred to in the certificate.)

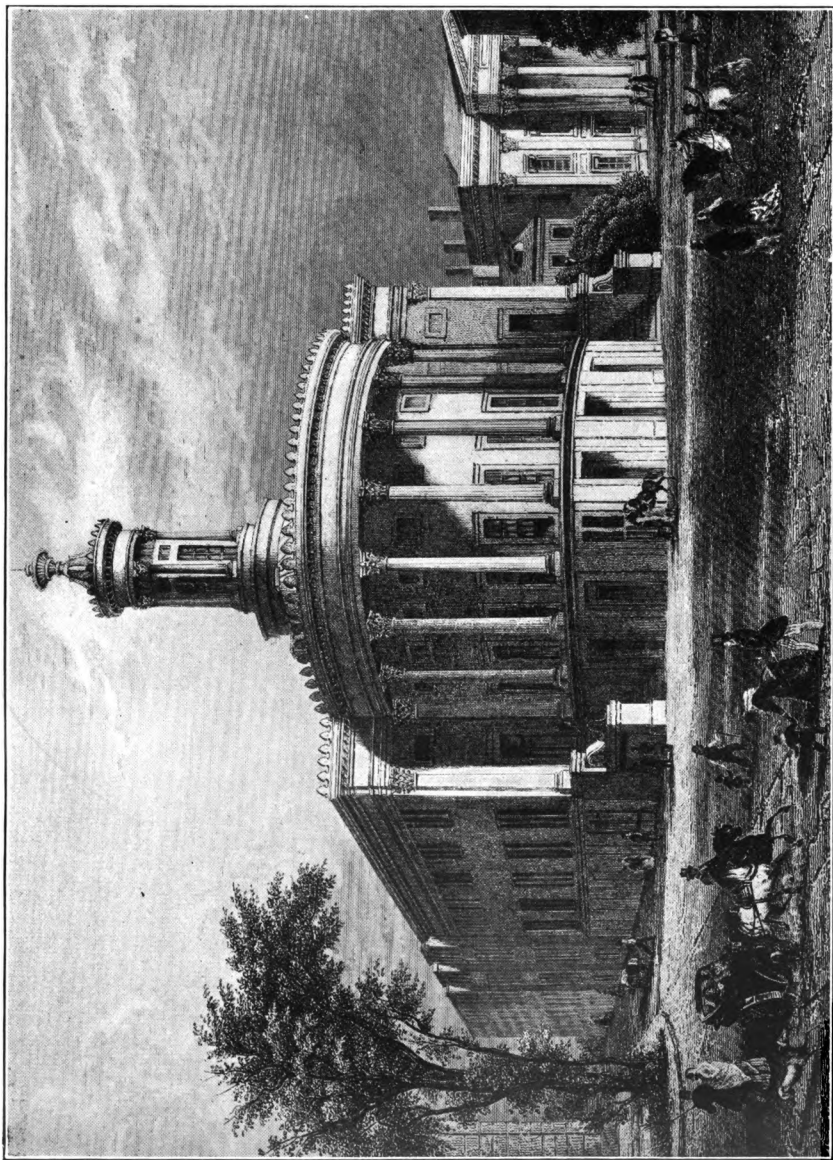
I hereby approve of the foregoing certificate and of filing thereof.

EDW. PATTERSON,

Justice Supreme Court, State of New York.

Treasurer's Report

December 31, 1903, balance on hand.....	\$3,152.06
Total receipts in 1904.....	9,178.77
	<hr/>
	\$12,330.83
Total disbursements in 1904.....	4,866.80
	<hr/>
December 31, 1904, balance cash on hand.....	\$7,464.03



The Staufer Collection.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, DOCK AND WALNUT STREETS.



34



ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Constitution

ADOPTED APRIL 25TH, 1899.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This organization shall be known as THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its purpose shall be to cultivate social intercourse among its members and to promote their best interests, to collect historical material relating to the State of Pennsylvania and to keep alive its memory.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. There shall be three classes of members: Active, Non-Resident, and Honorary.

SECTION 2. Any person who is a native or the descendant of a native of the State of Pennsylvania or who was a resident of Pennsylvania for a continuous period of seven years, may be admitted as an Active Member.

SECTION 3. Any person residing in Pennsylvania, or born therein, or having been a resident thereof for seven consecutive years and residing elsewhere than in the city of New York, and not within fifty miles thereof, may be admitted as a Non-Resident Member.

SECTION 4. Honorary Members shall be persons whose achievements have added fame to the State of Pennsylvania; they shall be elected by the Council, but they may not vote nor hold office in the Society.

ARTICLE IV.

GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The Government of the Society is vested in the President, four Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, and nine Directors, to be termed the Council. The officers shall be chosen annually; the full term of office for each Director shall be three years, the allotment of the members of the first Council to the several classes and terms to be by lot. The Council may fill vacancies occurring in its body until the annual meeting next thereafter.

SECTION 2. The Council shall appoint from its own number or from the Society at large the committees needful for the business of the Society, and it may declare and fill vacancies at any time in any committee.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Society and of the Council, and give the casting vote, in case of tie. He shall, with the Secretary, sign all written contracts and obligations of the Society, and be ex-officio a member of all committees.

SECTION 2. In the absence of the President one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at the meetings of the Society and of the Council and perform the duties of the President.

SECTION 3. The Secretary shall keep a true record of all meetings of the Society and of the Council; shall keep a correct roll of the members of the Society; shall notify each of his election and furnish him with a copy of the Constitution; shall issue notices of all meetings of the Society and of the Council; shall conduct the correspondence of the Society; be a member ex-officio of all committees,

and, with the President, sign all written contracts and obligations of the Society.

SECTION 4. The Treasurer shall receive the funds of the Society and disburse them under the direction of the Council. His reports and accounts shall be audited by a committee of three, to be appointed by the Council.

SECTION 5. The Chaplain shall perform the religious duties customary at the meetings of the Society, promoting by his counsel and advice harmony and good-will among the members.

SECTION 6. Officers of the Society, members of the Council and members of the committees shall hold in office until their successors shall respectively have been chosen.

ARTICLE VI.

DUES.

SECTION 1. Each Active Member of the Society shall pay to the Treasurer an entrance fee of ten dollars and annual dues of five dollars.

SECTION 2. Each Non-Resident Member of the Society shall pay to the Treasurer an entrance fee of ten dollars and annual dues of two dollars.

SECTION 3. Organizing members and members elected within one year after the adoption of this Constitution will be admitted without the payment of the entrance fee.

SECTION 4. Any member failing to comply with the requirements of the Constitution shall be deemed to have resigned his membership, and his name may be dropped from the roll by order of the Council.

ARTICLE VII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and members of the Council, and the transaction of other business, shall be held on the third Tuesday of the month of April.

SECTION 2. Meetings of the Society may be called from time to time by vote of the Council. Special meetings may be called by

the President on request of three members of the Council, or on the written request of ten members of the Society. Fifteen shall form a quorum.

SECTION 3. The Council shall meet from time to time as it sees fit, and hold its annual meeting immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Society. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

All members shall be elected by ballot by the Council.

ARTICLE IX.

RESIGNATIONS.

All resignations shall be made in writing to the Secretary, to be acted on by the Council; but no resignations shall be accepted until all indebtedness to the Society of the resigning member shall have been discharged. All interest in the property of the Society pertaining to members resigning, or otherwise ceasing to be members, shall be vested in the Society.

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Council, approved by a majority vote of the Society at a meeting; two weeks' notice in writing to be given to the members of the Society.

ARTICLE XI.

BY-LAWS.

By-Laws not in conflict with this Constitution may be adopted, repealed or amended by a majority vote of the Council, approved by a majority vote of the Society present at any meeting.

Members Elected in 1904

<i>Candidate.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Second.</i>
William Latham Abbott.	P. B. Worrall.....	Walter L. Worrall.
W. H. Anewalt.....	George T. Ettinger..	Edgar Dub Shimer.
John E. Baker.....	S. Forry Laucks....	Richard T. Davies.
Charles I. Berg.....	Thomas E. Kirby...	L. P. Feustman.
J. D. Billard, Jr.....	Emil Winter.....	James Gayley.
R. H. Boggs.....	John A. Hiltner....	Barr Ferree.
Wm. R. Bracken.....	W. H. Raser.....	William L. Findley.
Edgar Beecher Bronson.	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
N. Burrows Bubb.....	C. La Rue Munson..	James Kerr.
C. C. Burger.....	E. D. Clery.....	J. F. Cross.
Frank M. Caldwell....	Wm. Harrison Brown	Barr Ferree.
Robert Carey.....	S. M. Keiper.....	Paul S. King.
H. Burd Cassel, M.C....	C. A. Fon Dersmith.	Barr Ferree.
A. P. Cochrane.....	C. J. Caughey.....	Milton C. Roach.
Joseph S. Culliman....	C. M. Garrison....	T. M. Siemon.
William F. Darby.....	Edward Barr.....	Barr Ferree.
C. P. Davidson.....	F. M. Kirby.....	John A. Hiltner.
William P. De Armit..	Marvin F. Scaife...	Wm. Harrison Brown.
Geo. C. R. Degen.....	James R. Magoffin...	Wm. C. Dickerman.
J. A. Dempwolf.....	S. Forry Laucks....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
Russell Dimmick.....	Henry Z. Russell...	Barr Ferree.
William E. Dormitzer..	Robert Mazet.....	Atwood Paxson.
S. R. Dresser, M.C.....	A. C. Hawkins.....	Barr Ferree.
R. D. Elwood.....	T. L. Daly.....	H. C. Daly.
Nathaniel Ewing.....	C. L. Snowden.....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
A. B. Farquhar.....	S. Forry Laucks....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
John E. Fox.....	James M. Lamberton.	Edward Bailey.
Barton Dill Freas.....	C. B. Mears.....	Frederick H. Eaton.

<i>Candidate.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Milton Thomas Garvin.	C. A. Fon Dersmith.	G. T. Ettinger.
Edward G. Germer.....	John R. Paxton.....	Albert H. Jarecki.
Homer Greene.....	Henry Z. Russell....	Barr Ferree.
Joseph Ridgway Grundy	Rudolph Blankenburg	Edwin S. Stuart.
A. H. Gseller.....	Frank Northrop.....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
Rev. J. A. W. Haas,	D.D. George T. Ettinger.	Edgar Dubs Shimer.
Edgar S. Hackney.....	C. L. Snowden.....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
W. H. Hager.....	C. A. Fon Dersmith.	G. L. Fon Dersmith.
Herman Haupt.....	James Kerr.....	S. H. Hicks.
Joseph A. Herron.....	J. B. Finley.....	T. Hart Given.
J. Monroe Hewlett....	Thomas E. Kirby....	Gustavus T. Kirby.
David Hochstadter....	William Sidebottom..	P. B. Worrall.
Geo. M. Hosack.....	Wm. Harrison Brown	Barr Ferree.
M. J. House.....	J. Evans Wilson....	W. L. Hawkins.
Edward A. Irvin.....	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
Edward F. Jackman....	Marvin F. Scaife....	Robert Mazet.
Charles H. Jacobs.....	W. M. Harlan.....	R. J. Montgomery.
Orlando H. Jadwin....	Wm. F. McPherson..	W. R. Bracken.
F. C. Johnson.....	F. M. Kirby.....	John A. Hiltner.
Edwin H. Jones.....	F. M. Kirby.....	John A. Hiltner.
William L. Jones.....	Allan C. Bakewell...	Barr Ferree.
Charles M. W. Keck...	George T. Ettinger..	Edgar Dubs Shimer.
John M. Kennedy.....	T. L. Daly.....	H. C. Daly.
Rev. Augustus R. Kieffer	A. C. Hawkins.....	Barr Ferree.
Robert B. King.....	Marvin F. Scaife....	Robert Mazet.
David M. Kirk.....	Emil Winter.....	James Gayley.
Wilson Kistler.....	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
Thomas J. Koch.....	George T. Ettinger..	Edgar Dubs Shimer.
George Derr Krause...	George T. Ettinger..	Edgar Dubs Shimer.
Daniel F. Lafean, M.C.	S. Forry Laucks....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
Dietrick Lamade.....	C. La Rue Munson..	James Kerr.
Wm. Henry Lanius....	S. Forry Laucks....	Richard T. Davies.
James Laughlin, Jr....	Allan C. Bakewell...	Barr Ferree.

<i>Candidate.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Fred. E. Lewis.....	George T. Ettinger..	Edgar Dubs Shimer.
Charles E. Lotte.....	George T. Ettinger..	Edgar Dubs Shimer.
A. B. Lovejoy.....	Robert C. Ogden....	William Sidebottom.
Geo. B. McClellan.....	John A. Hiltner....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
Ira A. McCormack.....	Milton C. Roach....	J. F. Fairlamb.
Henry B. McCormick..	James M. Lamberton.	Edward Bailey.
Vance C. McCormick..	James M. Lamberton.	Edward Bailey.
J. R. McGinley.....	Charles McKnight...	Robert Pitcairn.
Burr William McIntosh.	Henry C. Evans....	H. C. Mechling.
A. B. McKean.....	John A. Hiltner....	Barr Ferree.
H. Sellers McKee.....	Marvin F. Scaife....	Allan C. Bakewell.
William F. McPherson.	W. H. Raser.....	John B. Raser.
Neil Macdonald.....	C. B. Mears.....	R. J. Marrin.
John K. MacGowan...	Edgar Randolph Reets	George B. North.
M. D. Martin.....	S. Forry Laucks....	Richard T. Davies.
James May.....	D. B. Duncan.....	James Kerr.
Richard H. Mitchell...	J. A. Goulden.....	F. M. Gibson.
Robert J. Montgomery.	David B. Duncan....	S. H. Hicks.
Thomas L. Montgomery.	James M. Lamberton.	Edward Bailey.
Justus Mulert.....	Marvin F. Scaife....	Robert Mazet.
Harry E. Mulliken....	W. H. Raser.....	William L. Findley.
Charles P. Munch.....	M. I. McCreight....	Joseph Bailey.
Martin Edgar Olmsted,		
M.C.	James Lamberton...	Charles Bailey.
Ellis L. Orvis.....	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
H. J. Patton.....	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
S. R. Peale.....	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
F. L. Peck.....	F. M. Kirby.....	John A. Hiltner.
Sam. W. Pennypacker.	James M. Lamberton.	Edward Bailey.
Henry Phipps.....	Marvin F. Scaife....	Allan C. Bakewell.
E. Forrest Powell.....	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
Charles C. Ramey.....	Wm. F. McVaugh....	Robert W. Skinner.
C. C. Ramsey.....	Marvin F. Scaife....	Robert Mazet.
Richard M. Reilly....	C. A. Fon Dersmith.	Barr Ferree.
John V. W. Reynders..	James M. Lamberton.	Edward Bailey.

<i>Candidate.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
George N. Reynolds.....	C. A. Fon Dersmith.	Barr Ferree.
Lewis Howard Roberts.	D. I. Roberts.....	Barr Ferree.
Philip A. Rollins.....	Wm. F. McPherson..	Joel B. Erhardt.
William J. Rose.....	James M. Lamberton.	Edward Bailey.
John Ruddle.....	Richard T. Davies...	John Bowes Cox.
Julius Friedrich Sachse.	D. McN. Stauffer...	Edgar Dubs Shimer.
William H. Sayre.....	J. F. Schaperkotter..	C. W. Buchholz.
John C. Schmidt.....	S. Forry Laucks....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
George E. Scott.....	James Kerr.....	Robert Mitchell.
Howard Shimer Seip...	George T. Ettinger..	Edgar Dubs Shimer.
Harry J. Shoemaker....	H. L. Shippy.....	Milton C. Roach.
David Bennett Simpson.	D. B. King.....	Barr Ferree.
Samuel Small.....	S. Forry Laucks....	Richard T. Davies.
Francis C. Smink.....	John B. Raser.....	Wm. Heyl Raser.
Allison O. Smith.....	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
William Watson Smith.	Marvin F. Scaife....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
George P. Smyser.....	S. Forry Laucks....	Richard T. Davies.
Frederick Snare.....	William Dulles, Jr...	Barr Ferree.
Robert Snodgrass.....	James M. Lamberton.	Edward Bailey.
James L. Sommerville..	James Kerr.....	Barr Ferree.
J. L. Spangler.....	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
C. A. Speakman.....	Arthur E. Willauer..	Horace Moran.
C. E. Sprout.....	N. B. Bubb.....	C. La Rue Munson.
Franklin M. Stephens..	George A. Post.....	Barr Ferree.
Wm. H. Stevenson.....	Marvin F. Scaife....	John A. Brashear.
W. F. Bay Stewart....	S. Forry Laucks....	Wm. Harrison Brown.
Daniel Taylor.....	I. B. Scott.....	W. L. Hawkins.
Hugh S. Taylor.....	James Kerr.....	D. G. Thompson.
William E. Taylor.....	Michael Murray....	C. B. Mears.
Alexander Garden		
Uptegraff	Marvin F. Scaife....	Robert Mazet.
Frank M. Wallace.....	Albert H. Jarecki....	Barr Ferree.
L. Rodman Wanamaker.	Wm. Harrison Brown	Robert C. Ogden.
P. T. Watt.....	C. A. Fon Dersmith..	G. T. Ettinger.
Robert F. Whitmer....	James Kerr.....	Barr Ferree.

<i>Candidate.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Samuel N. Williams...	C. La Rue Munson..	James Kerr.
H. S. Williamson.....	C. A. Fon Dersmith..	G. T. Ettinger.
Joseph Harper		
Williamson	Marvin F. Scaife....	Robert Mazet.
Franklin Asbury		
Witman	C. B. Mears.....	Fred. H. Eaton.
C. S. Woolworth.....	F. M. Kirby.....	John A. Hiltner.
Edward M. Young.....	George T. Ettinger..	Edgar Dubs Shimer.



ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1778.

Roll of Members

HONORARY.

Uchter John Mark Knox, Earl of Ranfurly, G. C. M. G.

RESIDENT.

George Bethune Adams.
John W. Alexander.
Thomas Allen, 3d.
Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D.
John D. Archbold.
Augustus N. Arms.
George Curtis Austin.

Wallace P. Bache.
Robert B. Baker.
William C. Baird.
William J. Baird.
Allan C. Bakewell.
L. Grant Baldwin, M.D.
G. G. Barnard.
Edward Barr.
Thomas C. Barr.
George Batten.
Joseph Z. Batten.
Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph.D.
Turner A. Beall.
James M. Beck.
Samuel A. Benner.
Robert D. Benson.
W. S. Benson.
T. Passmore Berens, M.D.
Charles I. Berg.
William J. Berger.

John E. Berwind.
Lawrence Wharton Bickley.
Edward R. Biddle.
William C. Biddle.
J. D. Billard, Jr.
W. H. Birchall.
David Bispham.
William Bispham.
Alexander Watson Black.
Joseph Blascheck.
Clarence Augustus Blood.
Charles M. Bloxham.
H. C. Blye.
George C. Boldt.
Alfred P. Boller.
George F. M. Bond, M.D.
William B. Boulton.
David Bovaird, M.D.
W. H. Boyd.
William R. Bracken.
Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady.
Wilmer A. Briggs.
Calvin E. Brodhead, Jr.
Edward Beecher Bronson.
Charles Maybury Brooks.
Dickson Q. Brown.
Samuel Q. Brown.
W. H. Brown.

William Harrison Brown.
William Sanderson Brown.
Willis H. Brown.
Rev. Charles E. Brugler.
Joseph B. Bruner.
C. C. Burger.
Clark Burnham, M.D.

Andrew Carnegie, LL.D.
William E. Carnochan.
Samuel Carpenter.
Rev. John F. Carson, D.D.
Charles Stewart Carstairs.
David Frederick Carver.
Edwin E. Cassel.
Clemens J. Caughey.
Rev. George M. Christian, D.D.
William Andrews Clark.
Edward D. Clery.
Edward H. Clift.
Prosper Clust.
Richard E. Cochran.
A. P. Cochrane.
Walter Coggeshall.
G. Frederic Collins.
Henry C. Colwell.
E. C. Converse.
Robert Grier Cooke.
Harry L. Copeland.
David L. Corbett.
W. E. Corey.
Charles B. Cox.
John Bowes Cox.
Leander H. Crall.
George S. Crap.
J. F. Cross.
C. C. Cuyler.

George W. Darr.
Richard T. Davies.

W. A. Davies.
E. M. C. Davis.
Maurice Deiches.
H. P. Davison.
Edgar Deal.
George C. R. Degen.
William F. Deibert.
Eugene Delano.
William C. Dickerman.
W. B. Dickson.
Charles M. Dimm.
Lee Wilson Dodd.
S. C. T. Dodd.
William E. Dormitzer.
John R. Dos Passos.
John Dougherty.
H. W. Douty.
Samuel W. F. Draper.
John Drew.
James May Duane.
William Dulles, Jr.
David B. Duncan.

Martin H. Early.
Frederick H. Eaton.
Frank W. Edwards.
Mayberrie Sigel Eldon.
George H. Emerson.
Joel B. Erhardt.
Elmer O. Evans.
Henry Clay Evans.
John G. Evans.

Michael Fackenthal.
Gates D. Fahnestock.
John F. Fairlamb.
John Barclay Fassitt.
Barr Ferree.
L. P. Feustman.
William L. Findley.

Edwin W. Fiske.
 Henry S. Fleming.
 Charles J. Follmer.
 James Foulke.
 John U. Fraley.
 Robert A. Franks.
 John F. Frantz, M.D.
 William C. Freeman.
 William C. Frick.

Frederic Gallatin.
 Cornelius M. Garrison.
 G. Blake Garrison.
 James Gayley.
 O. C. Gayley.
 Charles P. Geddes.
 Francis M. Gibson.
 Manley M. Gillam.
 Thomas A. Gillespie.
 Walter R. Gillette, M.D.
 Samuel L. Good, D.D.S.
 Joseph A. Goulden, M.C.
 Philander A. Gray.
 A. H. Gseller.
 James M. Grimes.
 Clement Acton Griscom, Jr.
 M. L. Griswold.
 Robert Houston Groff.
 Henry A. Gross.
 Benjamin Guggenheim.
 William Guggenheim.

A. Hagen, Jr.
 William Melville Harlan.
 Charles S. Harper.
 S. Carman Harriot.
 Joshua A. Hatfield.
 Albert Haustetter.
 William L. Hawkins.
 R. Somers Hayes.

Alexander Julian Hemphill.
 Samuel A. Henszey.
 Frank E. Herriman.
 Howard M. Heston.
 J. Monroe Hewlett.
 George R. Hill.
 Percival S. Hill.
 Robert C. Hill.
 A. L. A. Himmelwright.
 Douglas Roseberry Hobart.
 Nathaniel Potts Hobart.
 David Hochstadter.
 F. N. Hoffstot.
 Charles M. Hogan.
 F. Howard Hooke.
 Charles R. Horn.
 Harry L. Horton.
 Charles M. Hough.
 M. J. House.
 Archibald A. Hutchinson.

Orlando H. Jadwin.
 L. Howard Jenks.
 Walter S. Johnston.
 Jefferson P. Jones.
 Thomas L. Jones.

Thomas F. Keating.
 Frank H. Keen.
 Seth L. Keeney.
 S. M. Keiper.
 Joseph W. Kennedy.
 Albert B. Kerr.
 George Francis Kerr.
 James Kerr.
 John C. Kerr.
 Thomas Bakewell Kerr.
 David Bennett King.
 Hugh D. King.
 Paul S. King.

H. A. Kinports.
Gustavus Towne Kirby.
Thomas E. Kirby.
J. Parker Kirlin.
C. H. Kloman.
John Randolph Knapp, M.D.
Samuel I. Knight.
Frank K. Kohler.
Winfield R. Koller.
Tilghman B. Koons.
Samuel H. Kress.
Rev. G. F. Krotel.

Charles L. Lamberton.
Howard Lapsley.
F. H. Lawrence.
William W. Lawrence.
Charles M. Lea.
T. A. Lenci.
Liston L. Lewis.
Roger Lewis.
Henry Albert Lloyd.
John W. Loveland.
George D. Luper.
Francis E. P. Lynde.
Preston P. Lynn.

James W. McBride.
Rudolph Taylor McCabe.
George B. McClellan.
Emory McClintock.
William McClure.
Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D.
Ira A. McCormack.
Daniel B. McCoy.
William T. McCulloch.
Harry G. McCully.
J. Gilchrist McGonigle.
Burr William McIntosh.
H. Sellers McKee.

J. Milford McKee.
W. L. McKenna.
John McKesson.
Charles F. McKim.
Glenn Ford McKinney.
George G. McMurtry.
William F. McPherson.
James P. McQuaide.
William T. McVaugh.
Neil Macdonald.
John K. MacGowan.
Willard B. Mack.
Charles W. Mackey.
Charles MacVeagh.
James R. Magoffin.
William Main.
Severo Mallet-Prevost.
Robert J. Marrin.
J. P. Marshall.
John Webster Marshall.
Edwin K. Martin.
J. H. Martin.
John C. Martin.
Charles D. Marvin.
Adam S. Matheson.
Wilbur Knox Matthews.
Robert Mazet.
C. B. Mears.
Herman Clark Mechling.
Richard S. Mercer.
Orlando Paul Metcalf.
Samuel C. Milbourne.
C. C. Miller.
Samuel H. Miller.
Clyde Milne.
Rev. James Clayton Mitchell.
Richard H. Mitchell.
R. Grier Monroe.
Robert H. Montgomery.
Robert J. Montgomery.

D. Levis Moore.
Thomas J. Moore.
William Douglas Moore.
Horace Moran.
John H. Mowen.
William A. Moyer.
W. L. Moyer.
Harry E. Mulliken.
Charles A. Murphey.
Michael Murray.

Ven. George F. Nelson, D.D.
Charles R. Norman.
John Norris.
George B. North.
Frank Northrop.

Walter G. Oakman.
Robert C. Ogden, LL.D.
Willis L. Ogden.
A. F. Old.
Clayton W. Old.

A. G. Palmer.
Charles D. Palmer.
Richard Pancoast.
William G. Park.
William H. Parkhill.
James C. Parrish.
Henry A. Patten.
Edwin Liddon Patterson.
Henry S. Patterson.
Atwood Paxson.
Rev. John R. Paxton, D.D.
John W. Peale.
Rembrandt Peale.
William H. Perkins.
Henry Phipps.
William L. Pierce.
Daniel E. Pomeroy.

George A. Post.
Henry A. Potter.
Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D.
William Potts.
W. Rockhill Potts.
de Veaux Powell.
Charles L. Power.
Samuel F. Prince, Jr.

Joseph R. Quinby.

J. H. Ralph.
Charles C. Ramey.
George G. Ramsdell.
C. C. Ramsey.
William Heyl Raser.
James Rea.
Thomas Blair Rea.
William F. Rea.
William A. Redding.
Robert R. Reed.
Edgar Randolph Reets.
J. C. Reiff.
John C. Reilly.
Joseph W. Reinhart.
Ralph B. Reitz, D.D.S.
Bradford Rhodes.
W. H. Richardson.
John Stover Riegel.
Milton C. Roach.
J. Hampden Robb.
D. I. Roberts.
G. Theodore Roberts.
J. Sinclair Roberts.
Lewis Howard Roberts.
S. Raymond Roberts.
Henry C. Robinson.
John Robinson.
Philip A. Rollins.
R. R. Ross.

Francis J. Rue.
John B. Russell.

Henry Sanderson.
William Dunlap Sargent.
William Schade.
James F. Schaperkotter.
F. W. Schoonmaker.
Sylvanius L. Schoonmaker.
William Henry Schoonmaker.
Charles M. Schwab.
Joseph E. Schwab.
Isbon B. Scott.
Horace See.
Amos L. Shaeffer.
E. Conway Shaler.
Rev. George L. Shearer, D.D.
Augustus F. Sherman.
Edgar Dubs Shimer, Ph.D.
Henry L. Shippy.
Henry F. Shoemaker.
Henry Wharton Shoemaker.
William Sidebottom.
Theodore W. Siemon.
Robert W. Skinner.
David Bennett Simpson.
W. J. Sloan.
William Thomas Smedley.
Elliott C. Smith.
Washington Smith.
William Alexander Smith.
Frederick Snare.
J. Frank Snyder.
Frank L. Sommer.
C. A. Speakman.
W. A. Stadelman.
William A. Stanton.
David McNeely Stauffer.
Amos Steffee.
Franklin M. Stephens, M.D.

James Stewart.
Joseph F. Stier.
James N. Stout.
C. L. Stowell.
Horace J. Subers.
H. Harrison Suplee.

Daniel Taylor.
Joseph S. Taylor, Ph.D.
William E. Taylor.
Eversley H. Thomas.
Theodore Thomas.
David Gunning Thompson.
Robert M. Thompson.
S. S. Thornton.
John S. Tilney.
Francis L. Tooley, M.D.
Henry Robinson Towne.
David C. Townsend.
Edward A. Treat.
Theodore V. A. Trotter.
Abraham C. Tully.
John S. Turner.
Edgar A. Turrell.

Daniel Ulrich.

B. L. Van Schaick.
William Volkhardt.

John Brisben Walker.
Artemas Ward.
Henry Galbraith Ward.
Benjamin F. Warren.
Charles E. Warren.
Bertram H. Waters, M.D.
George L. Webb.
William Weis.
W. Brenton Welling.
J. Hollis Wells.

Frank L. Wendell.
 Clifton Wharton, Jr.
 J. Cambridge Wharton, M.D.
 Alexander P. White.
 James Gilbert White.
 William Fullerton White.
 Francis N. Whitney.
 George W. Wickersham.
 Arthur Ebbs Willauer.
 J. Evans Wilson.
 Robert S. Winsmore.
 Clarence B. Wisner.

Alan W. Wood.
 W. H. Woodin.
 W. H. Woolverton.
 Petera B. Worrall.
 Walter L. Worrall.
 James A. Wright.

 Charles T. Yerkes.

 C. H. Zehnder.
 William Ziegler.
 Bernard Zweighaft, M.D.

NON-RESIDENT.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Allegheny.

R. H. Boggs.
 John A. Brashear, Ph.D.
 C. G. Hussey.
 Marvin F. Scaife.
 Francis J. Torrence.
 Joseph Harper Williamson.

Braddock.

Eli R. Dowler.
 John Gracey Kelly.

Pittsburg.

William Latham Abbott.
 John F. Atcheson.
 Thomas W. Bakewell.
 Albert J. Barr.
 D. P. Black.
 Frank Edwin Bowman.
 William P. De Armit.

R. D. Elwood.
 J. B. Finlay.
 T. H. Given.
 H. P. Goff.
 Horace E. Grant.
 Harry Alvan Hall.
 George M. Hosack.
 Edward F. Jackman.
 William L. Jones.
 T. J. Keenan.
 Arthur Kennedy.
 John M. Kennedy, LL.D.
 Robert B. King.
 David M. Kirk.
 James Laughlin, Jr.
 George E. McCague.
 W. C. McCausland.
 J. R. McGinley.
 Charles McKnight.
 George A. Macbeth.
 James R. Mellon.
 Justus Mulert.
 George T. Oliver.
 J. N. Pew.
 Frank L. Phillips.

Robert Pitcairn.
James H. Reed.
Francis L. Robbins.
W. Lucian Scaife.
William Watson Smith.
Charles E. Speer.
Wm. H. Stevenson.
William R. Thompson.
James Hays Willock.
Emil Winter.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Kittanning.

Henry A. Colwell.

BERKS COUNTY.

Reading.

John Bernard Raser.
Francis C. Smink.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Troy.

A. B. McKean.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Bristol.

Joseph Ridgway Grundy.

Doylestown.

Harry J. Shoemaker.

CARBON COUNTY.

Mauch Chunk.

John Ruddle.

CENTRE COUNTY.

Bellefonte.

James A. Beaver.
Ellis L. Orvis.
J. L. Spangler.
Hugh S. Taylor.

State College.

George W. Atherton, LL.D.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Clearfield.

W. D. Bigler.
Thomas H. Murray.
Allison O. Smith.

Curwensville.

Edward A. Irvin.
H. J. Patton.

Du Bois.

Joseph Bailey.
M. I. McCreight.
Charles P. Munch.

Winburne.

James L. Sommerville.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Lockhaven.

George Smith Good.
Wilson Kistler.
S. R. Peale.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Benton.

John G. McHenry.

Berwick.

Barton Dill Freas.
 Franklin Asbury Witman.
 Clemuel R. Woodin.

Bloomsburg.

Edward B. Tustin.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Titusville.

J. G. Benton.
 John J. Carter.
 John Luke McKinney.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Mechanicsburg.

William J. Rose.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Harrisburg.

Edward Bailey.
 Charles Duffy.
 John E. Fox.
 James M. Lamberton.
 Henry B. McCormick.
 Vance C. McCormick.
 Thomas Lynch Montgomery.

Martin Edgar Olmsted, M.C.
 Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D.
 John V. W. Reynnders.
 Robert Snodgrass.

Steelton.

William F. Darby.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Moore.

Charles H. Jacobs.

Wayne.

Frederick H. Treat.

ERIE COUNTY.

Erie.

Edward G. Germer.
 Albert H. Jarecki.
 Frank M. Wallace.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Brownsville.

C. L. Snowdon.

Uniontown.

Nathaniel Ewing.
 Edgar S. Hackney.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Indiana.

John P. Elkin.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Scranton.

Chas. E. Blair.
W. L. Connell.
James L. Crawford.
C. P. Davidson.
Russell Dimmick.
Archibald F. Law.
W. G. Parke.
F. L. Peck.
James G. Shepherd.
C. D. Simpson.
Thomas H. Watkins.
Louis Arthur Watres.
C. S. Woolworth.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster.

Charles Allan Fon Dersmith.
George Luther Fon Dersmith.
Milton Thomas Garvin.
W. H. Hager.
Richard M. Reilly.
George N. Reynolds.
P. T. Watt.
H. S. Williamson.

Manheim.

M. G. Hess.

Marietta.

H. Burd Cassel, M.C.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Lebanon.

George Derr Krause.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Allentown.

W. H. Anewalt.
George T. Ettinger, Ph.D.
Rev. John A. W. Haas, D.D.
Charles M. W. Keck.
Thomas J. Koch.
Frederick E. Lewis.
Charles E. Lotte.
George Ormrod.
Howard Shimer Seip.
Robert E. Wright.
Edward M. Young.

Catasauqua.

Leonard Peckett.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Hazleton.

Israel Platt Pardee.

Jeddo.

John Markle.
William H. Smith.

Kingston.

T. L. Newell.

Wilkesbarre.

John N. Conyngham.
Andrew F. Derr.
F. C. Johnson.
Edwin H. Jones.
F. M. Kirby.
Eugene W. Mulligan.
T. F. Ryman.
Irving A. Stearns.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Williamsport.

Riley W. Allen.
 N. Burrows Bubb.
 J. Henry Cochran.
 Dietrick Lamade.
 Seth L. McCormick.
 C. La Rue Munson.
 E. R. Payne.
 C. E. Sprout.
 Samuel N. Williams.

MC KEAN COUNTY.

Bradford.

S. R. Dresser, M.C.
 A. C. Hawkins.
 Rev. Augustus R. Kieffer.

MERCER COUNTY.

Greenville.

James T. Blair.

Sharon.

F. H. Buhl.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Bryn Athyn.

S. H. Hicks.

Bryn Mawr.

Samuel Rea.

Rosemont.

Samuel Patterson Ferree.

Wyncote.

James D. Campbell.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Easton.

W. S. Kirkpatrick.

South Bethlehem.

William H. Sayre.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Shamokin.

James May.

Sunbury.

A. R. Trexler.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Philadelphia.

Rudolph Blankenburg.
 John Burt.
 E. H. Butler.
 Frank M. Caldwell.
 Robert Carey.
 William M. Coates.
 James I. Comly.
 John H. Converse, LL.D.
 James B. Coryell.
 Charles H. Cramp.
 Samuel H. Cramp.
 William Disston.
 John Edmonds.
 John H. Gibson.
 Lincoln Godfrey.
 James Gay Gordon.
 Lloyd Griscom.
 William Groff.

Stanton H. Hackett.
Henry S. Hale.
William F. Harrity.
Herman Haupt.
Samuel Heilner.
Erastus Hill.
Frank K. Hipple, LL.D.
Samuel Huckel, Jr.
William G. Huey.
William D. Kelly.
M. A. Lathrop.
John B. Lennig.
W. H. Long.
A. B. Lovejoy.
Edward F. Lukens.
J. Rutherford McAllister.
Richard T. McCarter.
James MacAlister, LL.D.
John B. Morgan.
D. A. Orr.
Rev. Harry K. B. Ogle.
C. Stuart Patterson.
John C. Perry.
James Pollock.
E. Forrest Powell.
Thomas M. Richards.
Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D.
George E. Scott.
Samuel L. Shipley.
Joseph F. Sinnott.
Henry E. Smith.
W. Fr  derick Snyder.
William S. Stenger.
E. T. Stotesbury.
Edwin S. Stuart.
W. R. Taylor.
George C. Thomas.
John Wanamaker.
L. Rodman Wanamaker.
J. H. Weaver.

Harry F. West.
Robert F. Whitmer.
F. H. Wigton.
Walter Wood.
John Wyeth.
Charles Wood Young.

POTTER COUNTY.

Coudersport.

Luther B. Siebert.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Ashland.

William H. Heaton.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Franklin.

Samuel G. Allen.
Harry Lamberton.
S. C. Lewis.
Robert McCalmont.
Maj. Gen. Charles Miller.
James W. Rowland.
Joseph C. Sibley, M.C.
J. Howard Smiley.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Charlertoi.

K. W. Daly.

Monongahela.

Joseph A. Herron.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Honesdale.

Homer Greene.
Henry Z. Russell.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Gibsonston.

T. L. Daly.
H. C. Daly, M.D.

YORK COUNTY.

York.

John E. Baker.
J. A. Dempwolf.
A. B. Farquhar.
Wm. Henry Lanus.
Daniel F. Lafean, M.C.
S. Forry Laucks.
M. D. Martin.
John C. Schmidt.
Samuel Small.
W. F. Bay Stewart.
George P. Smyser.

Wrightsville.

D. S. Cook.

CONNECTICUT.

Middletown.

Rev. John Binney, D.D.
Rev. Ernest de F. Miel.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.

Henry B. Thompson.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.

John Franklin Crowell, Ph.D.
Frederick Brooks Hubbell.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta.

F. J. Paxon.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.

Robert W. Hunt.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.

John H. Brearley.
William A. Mehaffey.

Lenox.

Alexander Garden Uptegraff.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.

S. Pemberton Hutchinson.

MINNESOTA.

Winona.
John R. Mitchell.

Buffalo.

Pemberton Smith.
T. Guilford Smith.

NEW JERSEY.

Edgewater Park.
J. M. Stradling.

TEXAS.

Corsicana.
Joseph S. Culliman.

NEW YORK.

Alexandria Bay.
Gilbert T. Rafferty.

ENGLAND.

Fairford.
Edwin A. Abbey.



ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1809.

Publications of the Society

- Dinner Programme, Organizing Dinner.
 - Dinner Programme, First Annual Dinner.
 - Dinner Programme, Second Annual Dinner.
 - Dinner Programme, Third Annual Dinner.
 - Dinner Programme, Fourth Annual Dinner (out of print).
 - Dinner Programme, Fifth Annual Dinner, price, \$2.00.
 - Dinner Programme, Sixth Annual Dinner.
 - Constitution and List of Members, 1899.
 - Purpose of the Society and Programme, 1900-1901.
 - First Annual Dinner (Speeches, etc.).
 - Year Book (I), 1901.
 - Year Book (II), 1902. Price, to members, 50c.; to non-members, \$1.00.
 - Year Book (III), 1903. Extra copies to members, \$1.00; to non-members, \$2.00.
 - Year Book (IV), 1904. Price, \$3.50.
 - Year Book (V), 1905. Extra copies to members, \$1.00; to non-members, \$2.00.
 - Manual, 1903.
 - Manual, 1904.
 - Photograph of Portrait of William Penn, presented by Andrew Carnegie, 25c.
 - Bulletin of the Society, first issue, June, 1902. Published occasionally. Free to members.
- No charge is made for unpriced publications, some copies of which may still be had by members desiring to complete their files of the Society's records.

Souvenirs

- Souvenir Plate (Third Annual Dinner), \$1.00; boxed for shipment, \$1.30; carriage extra.
 - Souvenir Coffee Spoon, in sterling silver (Fourth Annual Dinner); price, \$1.25.
 - Souvenir-Programme, Fifth Annual Dinner. Bound in steel; embossed portrait of Penn and Seal of the Society, \$2.00.
 - Souvenir paper-weight of cut glass, Sixth Annual Dinner. Price, \$1.00; carriage extra.
- The publications and souvenirs may be obtained from the Secretary.

Pennsylvania Books, 1903 and 1904

BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY.

Commodore John Barry. By Martin I. J. Griffin. Philadelphia:
Published by the Author, 1903.

If not the chief Roman Catholic hero of the Revolution, Barry is easily one of the most conspicuous, as he is one of the worthiest men of that time. He was born in Ballysampson in Ireland, and arrived at Philadelphia, which became his permanent home, at the age of fifteen. The earliest record of his seafaring life is his appointment to the captaincy of a schooner in 1766. His revolutionary service began in an assignment to the *Lexington*, a vessel authorized by the Continental Congress, October 13, 1775. With the *Lexington*, Barry performed valuable service in Delaware Bay and off the capes, capturing several British vessels. He then became captain of the *Effingham* and an aide to Washington, becoming Senior Commander of the Navy at Philadelphia. He originated the celebrated "Battle of the Kegs" in the Delaware, an episode that produced prodigious amusement, and performed other and more distinguished services in the waters near Philadelphia.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Barry". The signature is written in dark ink and has a fluid, elegant style with a long, sweeping underline.

Barry's life was now crowded with incidents of historic importance, and he was successively appointed to several important commands. His selection as commander of the *Alliance*, the foremost ship of the new republic, in November, 1780, was, says Mr. Griffin, "a most conspicuous and honorable testimonial to his merit, abilities, and services." This ship was chosen to convey Col. John Laurens to France as special commissioner. On the return voyage Barry was wounded in an engagement with two British vessels. His own ship getting the worst of it, he was asked if his colors

should be hauled down. "No, sir," replied the heroic commander; "and if the ship can not be fought without me I will be brought on deck." The enemy surrendered as he was about to carry his proposal into effect.

Barry continued with the *Alliance* until the end of the Revolutionary war; the ship was afterwards sold and placed in the China trade. Barry himself subsequently made a voyage to China in a merchant ship, *Asia*, and after his return, in 1794, offered his services to President Washington in the event of war against the Algerines. He was immediately—June 4, 1794—appointed a captain in the United States navy, and was named first in the list of commanders. He was assigned to the frigate *United States*, and superintended its construction. The possibility of war with France led to a cruise in the West Indies. His sea service ended June 11, 1801, and he died in Philadelphia, September 13, 1803. Mr. Griffin has related the events of his career with abundant detail and produced a valuable memoir of one of the most notable figures in the annals of the American navy.

The Life of Horace Binney. With Selections from his Letters. By Charles Chauncey Binney. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1903.

Although more than twenty-five years have elapsed since the death of Horace Binney, the present volume is largely autobiographical. Mr. Binney was a born letter writer, and, wherever possible, the author of this book has permitted him to tell the story of his life in his own words. He was born in 1789 and died in 1875, and his great age, high attainments, and unusual personal character made him, for many years, a leading citizen of Philadelphia.

With the exception of two years spent in Congress, 1833-1835, Mr. Binney held no public office; but his views on public affairs were well known, and his estimates of public officials were most outspoken. From boyhood he was a Federalist of a fine old aristocratic type. To him Jefferson was the incarnation of the devil, while he regarded Alexander Hamilton as the greatest statesman of this or any other land. His admiration for Washington seemed somewhat perfunctory. He was a good hater, a vigorous, plain spoken man, who exercised an extraordinary influence for good in Philadelphia. He was a lawyer of unusual parts, and an orator of remarkable force and ability. His most famous case was the last and most im-

Let the Patriot, the Soldier, and the Christian,
Who visit these mansions of the dead,
view this monument with respect.

Beneath it are interred the Remains of

John Barry

He was born in the County of Weaford in Ireland,
But America was the Object of his patriotism,
and the theatre of his usefulness.

In the revolutionary war which established the
independence of the United States, he
bore an early and active part, as a ^{in this navy} Captain, and
afterwards as ^{became its} Commander in Chief, ~~of the independence~~
the cause of freedom

He fought often, and once bled in ~~this battle~~

His habits of war, did not lessen his
virtues as a man, nor his piety as a Christian

The number, and objects of his Charities will be
known, only at that time, when his dust
shall be reanimated, and when he who was in secret,
shall reward openly.

In a full belief of the doctrines of the Gospel,
he peacefully resigned his soul into the arms of his
Redeemer.

on the 13th of September 1803 in the 59th year of his age.

This affectionate Widow hath caused this marble to be
erected ~~to~~ to perpetuate his name, after the hearts of
his fellow Citizens have ceased to be
the living Records

of his public, and private Virtues.

B. Rush

From "Commodore John Barry."

Copyright, 1903, by M. I. J. Griffin

FAC-SIMILE OF FIRST DRAFT OF AN EPITAPH FOR THE TOMB OF BARRY,
BY DR. BENJAMIN RUSH.

portant argument in his career, when he appeared in court to defend the will of Stephen Girard, and had as his opponent Daniel Webster. Mr. Binney won, and his argument was largely instrumental in placing charitable trusts in general upon an unassailable legal basis.

Much of the present book is concerned with extracts from Mr. Binney's own letters while abroad, and owing to the remoteness of the period at which this journey was made—1836-1837—conditions abroad having since changed so greatly, they have the freshness that relates to travel in unknown regions. It is, as a whole, a fine tribute to one of the most eminent and most respected of Philadelphians.

John Chambers, Servant of Christ and Master of Hearts, and His Ministry in Philadelphia. By Rev. Wm. Elliot Griffis, D.D., L.H.D. Ithaca: Andrus & Church, 1903.

John Chambers was one of the most popular preachers of the nineteenth century in Philadelphia, and the pastor for fifty years of one congregation. He was born in Stewarttown, Tyrone County, Ireland, September 19, 1797. He was the son of William Chambers, who came to America with his family in 1799, and settled in Ohio. At the age of fifteen John Chambers was sent to Baltimore, and there studied for the ministry. He was first licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. He was, however, rejected by the First Presbytery of Philadelphia when he applied for installation as pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church (Margaret Duncan Church). Retained by the church as its pastor, he obtained ordination in New Haven. In 1831 his new church at Broad and Sansom streets was dedicated. From his first call, May 9, 1825, Mr. Chambers conducted an Independent Church; in 1875 he and his church were admitted to the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and the Chambers Presbyterian Church came into existence. He celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as the pastor of one congregation May 9, 1875, and died on September 22 following. The Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church on Broad Street below Spruce, a joint memorial to John Chambers and Samuel Wylie, was dedicated in December, 1901. Other outgrowths of Dr. Chambers' ministry are the Bethany Presbyterian Church, the John Chambers Memorial Church, Twenty-eighth and Morris Streets, built by the Hon. John Wanamaker [Member Pennsylvania Society], and the Chambers Memorial Church at Rutledge, Delaware County.

Abdruck
Eines Schreibens
An
Tit. Herrn
D. Henr. Mublen/
Aus Germanton / in der Ameri-
canischen Province Pennsylvania, sonst No-
va Suecia, den ersten Augusti, im Jahr
unseres Hehls eintausend siebenhundert
und eins.
Den Zustand der Kirchen
in America betreffend.

M DCC II.

From "Justus Falckner."

Copyright, 1903, by J. F. Sachse.

FAC-SIMILE OF TITLE PAGE OF FALCKNER'S MISSIVE TO GERMANY.

FROM ONLY KNOWN COPY, IN THE ROSTOCK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The Dotterer Family. By Henry S. Dotterer. Philadelphia, 1903.

The Dotterer family traces its origin to George Philip Dodderer, who was born in Europe, and purchased land in what is now Montgomery County in 1722. The records of the first three generations are traced in detail, aided with many historical notes and documents. The names of the fourth generation are included, but the record is not brought down to a later time. In addition to the account of the early Dotterers in Pennsylvania there are many references to allied families. A portion of the book is given to researches concerning ancestors in Europe, and the volume concludes with a memoir of the author.

Justus Falckner, Mystic and Scholar. A Bi-Centennial Memorial.

By Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D. [Member Pennsylvania Society.] Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1903. [500 copies printed.]

Devout Pietist in Germany, Hermit on the Wissahickon, Missionary on the Hudson, as Dr. Sachse describes the subject of this monograph on his title page, Falckner had the enviable distinction of being the first orthodox pastor to be ordained in America, the ceremony being performed November 24, 1703, in Gloria Dei, the Swedish Lutheran Church—as it was then—at Wicaco, Philadelphia.



Falckner's career is one of thrilling interest. Almost immediately after his arrival in America in 1700, he withdrew to the hermit community on the Wissahickon. Thence, urged by the appeals of the Hollandish Lutherans in the Valley of the Hudson, who were in dire straits, and the persuasion of the Swedish pastors on the Delaware, he consented to receive ordination by them to the ministry, and at once assumed charge of the scattered Lutherans in the adjoining colonies, to which his life was thereafter devoted. He labored for twenty years in his great field, which reached from Manhattan to Albany, and from East New Jersey to Long Island.

**GRONDLYCKE ONDERRICHT
VAN**

**Sekere Voornamen Hoofd-stucken, der
Waren, Loutern, Saligmakenden,**

Christelycken Leere,

**Gegronder op den Grondt van de Apo-
stelen en Propheten, daer**

Jesus Christus

de HOECK-STEEN.

I S.

Angewesen in eenvoudige, dog stigtlycke

Vragen en Antwoorden,

Door

JUSTUS FALCKNER, Saxo-

Germanus, Minister der Christelycken

Protestantsen Genaemten Lutherischen

Gemeente te N York en Albanen,

&c.

**Psal. 119. v. 104. (God) is Woort maects my
Kleek; daerom hate ick alle valsche Wegen.**

Godrukt te Nieuw-York by W. Bradfordt;

1708

From "Justus Falckner."

Copyright, 1903, by J. F. Sachse.

FAC-SIMILE OF TITLE PAGE OF THE FIRST LUTHERAN TEXT-BOOK
PRINTED IN AMERICA.

ORIGINAL IN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

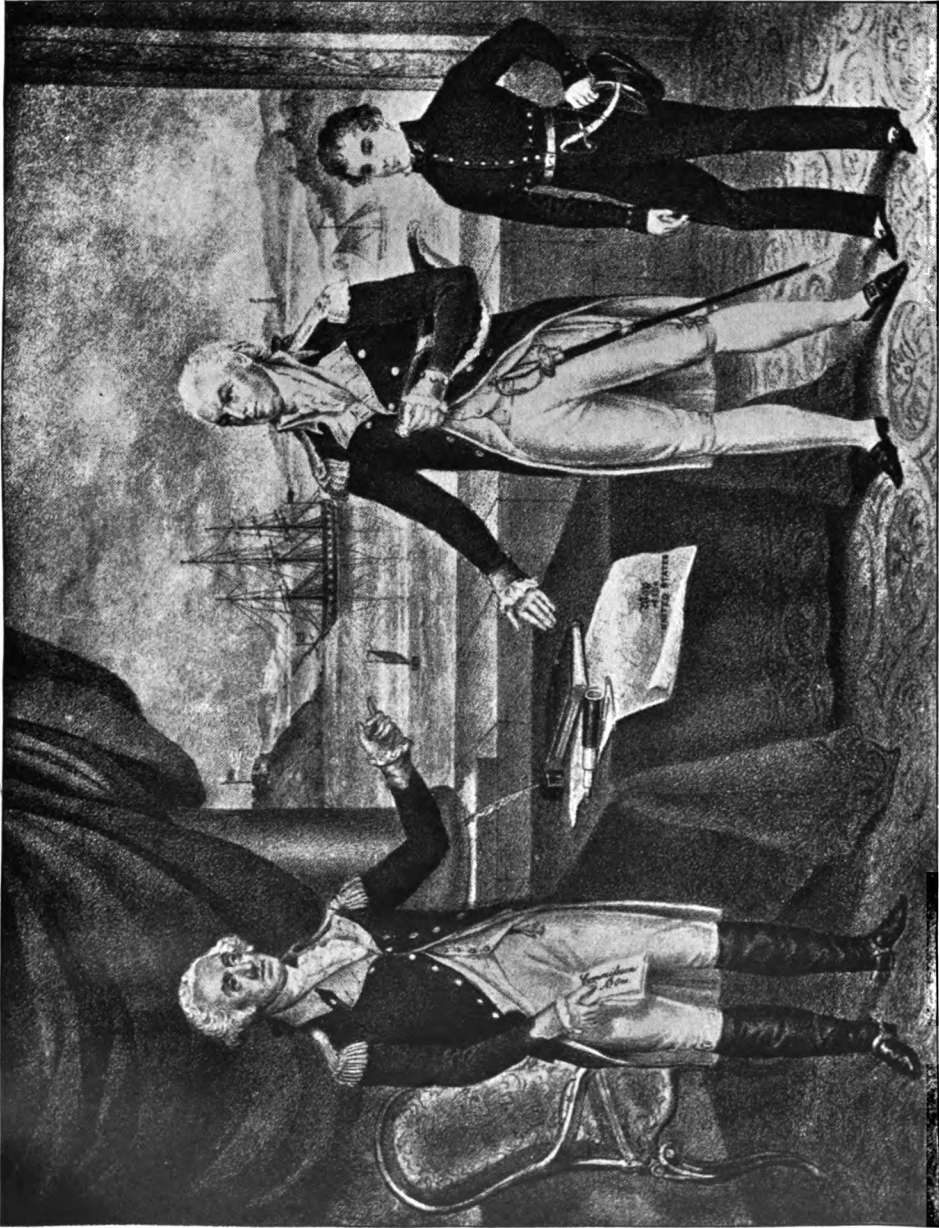
Dr. Sachse has prepared the fullest and most extensive life of this great missionary. His work is based on original research at home and abroad, where he was so fortunate as to find, among other valuable papers, the official certificate of Falckner's ordination, in some neglected archives of Amsterdam. This precious document Dr. Sachse reproduces in facsimile for the first time. As in all of this distinguished writer's publications, the present volume is luxuriously and lavishly illustrated with photographs and facsimiles, many of them now reproduced for the first time, and all adding great interest to the book. It is a fitting bi-centennial memorial of the remarkable man with whom it is concerned.

Heinrich Gernhardt and His Descendants. By J. M. M. Gernerdt. [Muncy, 1904.]

The author of this extensive and well made genealogy has been unable to trace the ancestors of his family in Europe. Heinrich Gernhardt is presumed to have been born in the Palatinate, between 1740 and 1745. He came to Pennsylvania in 1765, and settled in Northumberland County. In 1795, he removed for a time to Bucks County, but soon returned to Turbot Township, Northumberland County. The record of seven generations are contained in this book, comprising representatives of the family in many States. Full details are given of those who served in the Civil War. It is illustrated with numerous portraits.

Record of the Harris Family. By Joseph S. Harris. Philadelphia: [William J. Campbell,] 1903.

This book is an account of the descendant of John Harris, born about 1680, in Wiltshire, England, through his two sons, John and Thomas, born, respectively, in 1717 and 1722. The first John Harris appears in the list of those who purchased land from William Penn; he sold a portion of his land himself, and the balance was sold by his sons. It does not appear that any of these persons emigrated to America, and, it is not known with exactness when this branch of the Harris family first settled here; but by the middle of the eighteenth century the names of members of the family began to appear in the official records of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harris does not claim absolute completeness for his record, but he vouches for its general accuracy, and testifies to the great care taken in its compilation.



Courtesy of American Catholic Historical Society.

From Huddy & Duval's "U. S. Military Magazine."

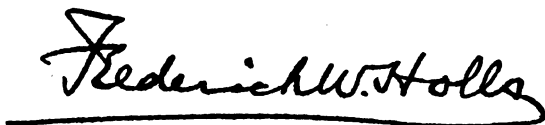
PRESIDENT WASHINGTON PRESENTING COMMISSION NO. I TO CAPTAIN JOHN BARRY.



100

In Memoriam. Frederick William Holls. Privately printed, 1904.

This beautifully printed memorial is a fitting tribute to a man whose life was of extraordinary public value, although himself holding no public office. It contains an introductory note by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale; a sketch of Mr. Holls' life from the *Review*

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Frederick W. Holls". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent, sweeping initial 'F'. Below the signature is a single horizontal line.

of *Reviews*; a memorial address by the Rev. G. C. Berkemeier; the proceedings of the memorial services held at Columbia University, and facsimiles of resolutions adopted by many organizations with which Mr. Holls was actively identified. The book is embellished with a fine portrait. Mr. Holls was an organizing member of the Pennsylvania Society.

Hannah Logan's Courtship. Edited by Albert Cook Myers. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach, [1904.]

Hannah Logan was the daughter of the celebrated James Logan, whose prominence in the early history of Pennsylvania was only exceeded by that of Penn himself. The diary reproduced by Mr. Myers is that of her lover, John Smith, a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, and King's Councillor of New Jersey. The original MS. consisted of eleven thin little volumes, of which the second, seventh and eighth have been lost. The first, third, fourth, fifth, ninth, tenth and eleventh are now in the Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia. The sixth volume is the property of Miss Elizabeth Pearsall Smith. All of these have been accurately transcribed, with the exception of some changes in punctuation, made for the sake of clearness. For the periods covered by the missing volumes use has been made of R. Morris Smith's "The Burlington Smiths," published in 1877. The narrative describes the writer's daily life and experience with much detail, but covering, as much of it does, the period of his courtship with Miss Logan, Mr. Myers has ample justification for his title.

The editor has embellished the book with a wealth of notes and illustrative material. An extended introduction gives a proper

historical setting to the narrative, and the appendix contains some extracts from the diary covering the earlier part of Smith's life, together with some other documents. The illustrations, which are very numerous, consist of views of "Stenton," the Logan home in Germantown, portraits, and views. There are many facsimiles, both of the diary and of autographs. It is handsomely printed, and is concluded with a copious index.

Robert Morris: Patriot and Financier. By Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1903.

Dr. Oberholtzer has performed a valuable service in writing the life of Robert Morris. No man of the Revolutionary period was animated by loftier motives or performed more valuable service to his country and its cause. It was entirely natural that he should not have been liked by his contemporaries; his task of tax collector, the arduous labor of financing the infant republic, were duties of prodigious difficulty, which excited the sharpest criticism from people who had little money and a worthless currency. Morris, moreover, combined personal and public transactions in a way that provoked ready criticism; he was pronounced and decided in his political views; but he saved his country from bankruptcy, and became its trusted minister of finance. These were achievements of the highest order whose value was not dimmed by his subsequent bankruptcy or his imprisonment for three years for debt, an imprisonment only ended by an act of Congress, which still left him with \$3,000,000 of indebtedness. Morris' failures were the more striking because of the brilliancy of his successes; his career is one of the most picturesque of the Revolutionary period.

A full life of Morris has yet to be written. Much material is known to exist to which no biographer has had access. Dr. Oberholtzer is no exception to those who have sought to reach jealously guarded family records; but he has had the advantage of access to the Morris Papers now in the Library of Congress, and which had not been used by any previous biographer, and has made free use of this collection of 5,726 letters, of which not more than 250 have yet been printed. He tells his story in a graphic and interesting manner, and it is likely that, until more material may become available, this will long be accepted as the standard life of Morris. The book is supplied with portraits and other illustrations.

William Penn as the Founder of Two Commonwealths. By Augustus C. Buell. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1904.

Any work which aims to bring the life, character and influence of William Penn before the present generation is, on general grounds, to be heartily commended, but the reader of Mr. Buell's biography does not need to advance beyond the first chapter to become aware that it is a distorted and one-sided history. "The character of Wil-



liam Penn," he writes, "presents three sides: the political, the commercial, and the religious. With the last mentioned aspect the writer possesses neither the capacity nor the inclination to deal. It is his purpose to view Penn as an agent and promoter of secular civilization in its broadest sense, and therefore his religious character need not be introduced except as it may from time to time become incidental as a key."

A more remarkable statement was never made by a self-constituted biographer. Penn was a deeply religious man and his whole work in America was strongly colored with religious motives. Notwithstanding his profound religious convictions he exhibited a breadth of view on religious matters in his Province that is scarcely short of astounding. By the deliberate exclusion of this essential point in Penn's character, Mr. Buell has produced a misleading book, wholly inadequate for its subject, and quite unworthy of the great and noble man whom it pretends to portray.

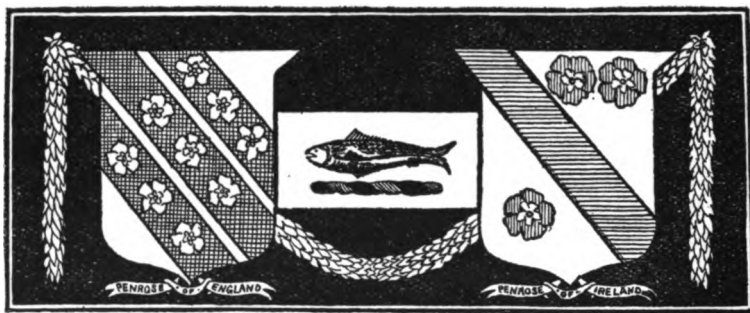
History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia. By Josiah Granville Leach, LL.B. Published for private circulation. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle, 1903. [250 copies printed.]

The word Penrose is of Cornu-British origin, and is derived as a surname from the Manor of Penrose, in the Parish of Sithney,



From "History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia."

County Cornwall, England. The history of the family in England is readily traced as far back as the first half of the sixteenth century.



From "History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia."

ORNAMENTAL HEADPIECE

The founder of the Penrose family in Philadelphia was Bartholomew Penrose, an Englishman, who arrived in Philadelphia about 1700. He engaged in the business of shipbuilding, and was buried in Christ Church burial ground in 1711.

The family assumed an important place in the social life of Philadelphia at the very beginning, and the descendants of Bartholomew Penrose include many notable men in Pennsylvania, distinguished alike for their public services and their personal attainments. Colonel Leach presents their genealogical history with great fulness, and with the abundant care and ample detail for which this distinguished author is famous. The volume is beautifully printed, and is illustrated with many portraits, views and other illustrations.

William Pepper, M.D., LL.D. By Francis Newton Thorpe. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1904.

Dr. Pepper was the foremost citizen of Philadelphia since



From "History of the Penrose Family of Philadelphia."

ORNAMENTAL HEADPIECE

Franklin. His personal ambition was doubtless to be to the city of his own day the conspicuously useful citizen that Franklin was to his time. Whether this thought lay behind his prodigious activity or not is a matter of conjecture; but he certainly succeeded beyond the limits of the most aspiring ambition. Physician, educator, organizer, citizen—each of these aspects of life was adorned and magnified by Dr. Pepper in a way that was both brilliant and lasting. Commanding one of the largest medical practices of his day, engrossed with professional duties that would have overwhelmed many a less able man, Dr. Pepper planned, arranged, conducted and brought to complete realization a variety of public undertakings of the largest magnitude, and which must always remain permanent memorials to his fame.

His first public service was the organization of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, a work that began about 1871. In 1875 he was appointed Medical Director of the Centennial Exhibition. In 1881 he was chosen Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and the great work of his life was begun. His career

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. A. Pepper". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left and then curves back under the main body of the signature.

for the thirteen years during which he was the head of this institution was nothing short of phenomenal. Vast sums of money were obtained for endowment, new buildings and new work. The teaching force was largely increased and the scope of the University greatly broadened through his tireless activity. When he was made Provost it had but one department—the Medical School—of more than local fame. He raised it to the front rank of higher educational institutions in this country, and left it a leading institution, a University in fact as well as in name.

A desire to lessen his non-professional labors appears to have influenced his withdrawal from the University; but he was soon plunged into other forms of activity which certainly gave him no rest and entailed greater effort. He founded the Free Library of Philadelphia, the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the Philadelphia Museums, the Free Museum of Science and Art. And all of these great institutions were not only founded

by Dr. Pepper, but brought to an immediate degree of efficiency. The last few years of his life were, in fact, so crowded with labor, so crowned with effort, that the mind is aghast at a mere contemplation of the record.

And throughout all this outside activity there was developed an immense medical practice. His office records show that he treated more than 35,000 cases and his biographer states that he contributed a half million dollars to his various enterprises, most of which he earned in the practice of his profession. Nor did his efforts stop here, for he was a prolific writer, and contributed largely to the medical journals, and was the author of many standard medical works. He was a rare and marvelous man, whose value to his community has not yet been fully measured.

Dr. Thorpe tells the story of this brilliant life in a brilliant way. He frankly avows his own admiration for Dr. Pepper, and while writing enthusiastically, does not overdraw the picture. Dr. Pepper's life needs to be known in detail, that the full value of the man be appreciated. This biography, goodly as is its size, is not too voluminous for its subject.

F. R. [Fairman Rogers.] 1833-1900. By H. H. F. [Horace Howard Furness.] Philadelphia. Privately printed, 1903.

Professor Rogers was, throughout his entire life, a notable figure in the social and intellectual world of Philadelphia. The memorial by Dr. Furness is a graceful and heartfelt tribute to a life-long friend. It is a brief sketch, perhaps too brief for its subject, but it is an exquisite piece of biographical writing and very beautifully printed.

The Life and Times of Thomas Smith, 1745-1809. By Burton Alva Konkle. Philadelphia: Campion & Co., 1904.

Mr. Konkle has done excellent service in rescuing from oblivion the memory of Thomas Smith. He was a Scotsman who reached Pennsylvania in 1768, at the age of twenty-three. He was half-brother of the celebrated Rev. William Smith, the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Thomas Smith was a surveyor and pioneer in what is now the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon. He became a lawyer, prothonotary, clerk, recorder, Justice of the Common Pleas, and a member of the Assembly. He was Colonel of the Second Battalion of the Bedford County Associators,

and was member of the Committee to draft instructions to the delegates in Congress in company with John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Joseph Reed, and George Clymer. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1776, and a member of the Continental Congress. He resumed the practice of law in 1782, and nine years later became President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and four years afterward was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by Governor Mifflin.

It is the career of this active, busy, useful man, whose very name is doubtless unknown to the present generation, that Mr. Konkle has described in his book. It is a monumental biography, treating of Smith's life and the public events with which it was concerned in great detail. The illustrations include many maps and portraits.

The Life and Public Services of Simon Sterne. By John Foord. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1903.

Simon Sterne was born in Philadelphia, July 23, 1839. Properly enough, says *The Nation*, in commenting on his biography, it is the public services of this public-spirited man that are made prominent in this book. Hardly had he come to man's estate when he began his career as the advocate of political reform, and there has been no movement to better our State for a generation that did not receive vigorous and enlightened support from his tongue and pen. He was one of the founders of the American Free Trade League, and perhaps the chief expounder of the scheme of proportional representation devised by Thomas Hare. He was the secretary of the celebrated Committee of Seventy, which did so much to rescue the City

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Simon Sterne". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the final paragraph of text.

of New York from the Tweed administration; and the charter presented by the committee was largely prepared by him. Although Governor Hoffman vetoed this charter, many of its features have been gradually adopted. Proportional representation is still in futurity. Perhaps the most distinguished service rendered by Mr. Sterne was as counsel before the legislative committee which, in 1879, investigated the conduct of their business by the railroad managers. The evidence brought out by Mr. Sterne's mastery of the

subject was of the highest value, and his summary of the case is a classic in the literature of economics. The labor performed by Mr. Sterne in his multifarious activity was enormous, and without ever holding office he may be said to have worn himself out in the public service. He succeeded in passing few of the measures which he urged, but the country would have been fortunate had it accepted his guidance. It will be fortunate if it has citizens who will labor for its welfare with his ability and his devotion.

Mr. Sterne wrote many pamphlets and articles. His best known books are: "On Representative Government and Personal Representation" (1871) and "Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States" (1882, 1888). He died September 22, 1901. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society.

Genealogy of the Tripp Family. By Arthur D. Dean. Scranton: Published by the Author, 1903.

Genealogy of the Dean Family. By Arthur D. Dean. Scranton: Published by the Author, 1903.

The Tripp Genealogy is a record of the descendants of Isaac Tripp, of Warwick, R. I., and Wilkesbarre, Pa., who was killed by the Indians in 1778 after the massacre of Wyoming. It traces the line of descent from John Tripp, an English emigrant, who settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1638.

The Dean Genealogy is concerned with the descendants of Jonathan Dean, who came from Rhode Island to Pennsylvania in 1800, together with some account of his ancestors back to Walter Deane, an English emigrant who settled at Taunton, Mass., in 1638.

The Warren, Jackson and Allied Families. Being the Ancestry of Jesse Warren and Betsey Jackson. By Betsey Warren Davis. Printed for private circulation. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1903.

The families represented in this sumptuously printed genealogy chiefly belong to New England. Mrs. Davis is, however, a Philadelphian born, the daughter of E. Burgess Warren, who, born in Vermont, settled in Philadelphia in 1855, where he subsequently made his home. Arthur Warren, the founder of one branch of the Warren family in America, emigrated to Massachusetts prior to 1638, and it is with his descendants that much of the present volume is concerned. The Jackson family comprise the descendants of

Edward Jackson, an eminent and early settler of Cambridge, Mass. Other genealogies represented in the book include those of the Moors, Fletcher, Thorndike, Stratton, Patch, Parker, Spalding, Jefts, Butterfield, Underwood, Ober, Wheeler, Merriam, Richardson, Larkin, Hale, Morgan, Norman, Willard, Howard, Woodbury, Paulsgrave, Dixey, Peirce, Darby, Greenwood, Comee, Munroe, Trowbridge, Conant, Walton, Smith, Porter, Grant, Ward, Atherton, and Mansfield. The volume is a fine example of book making, and is embellished with photographs and facsimiles.

Anthony Wayne. By John R. Spears. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1903.

It is a pity that Mr. Spears should have used as a sub-title for his book the words "Sometimes Called 'Mad Anthony,'" for he himself tells how the term originated in the chance remark of a drunken Irishman, and his entire book, while written confessedly as a panegyric, establishes Wayne's coolness and method and his very high ability as a soldier and a man.

Anthony Wayne is deservedly one of the most popular and most fascinating of the Revolutionary heroes, and is easily one of the

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Anthony Wayne". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. The first letter 'A' is large and loops around the first few letters. The signature is centered horizontally below the main text block.

most brilliant generals who were born and grew up on Pennsylvania soil. The storming of Stony Point is the achievement with which his name is most generally connected; but from the very beginning of his association with the American army Wayne occupied a conspicuous position, and his career was one of undimmed renown. The gallantry he displayed at Three Rivers in Canada—where his first battle was fought—was brilliantly repeated with each successive engagement; on the retreat to Ticonderoga, at Ticonderoga, where he was in command; at the battle of the Brandywine, in the fateful night massacre at Paoli, at Germantown, at Monmouth, at Stony Point, his conduct on the mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line, his campaigns in Virginia and Georgia—a noble record of noble conduct and brave deeds make up his Revolutionary record. His later

operations on the Northwest frontier were equally memorable, and were practically a continuation of the Revolution, and while perhaps less well known, Mr. Spears describes them as "the crowning work of his life."

Mr. Spears' book is a popular account of Wayne's life; it is written in a sprightly style, and is the record of a life well worth the retelling in this form.

John Wood of Attercliffe, Yorkshire, England, and Falls, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and his descendants in the United States. By Arnold Wood. New York: Privately printed, 1903. [Fifty copies printed.]

The Wood family, whose genealogy is presented in this volume, is well known both in Pennsylvania and New York. Mr. Wood has produced a beautiful little book, finely printed and amply illustrated, and enriched with brief biographical and historical notes of the more conspicuous members of his family. Parts of his text are borrowed from other publications; but his record is a full one, and while nothing has been omitted that would have added to the completeness of his work, his accounts are concise and well prepared.

Chronicle of the Yerkes Family. With Notes on the Leech and Rutter Families. By Josiah Granville Leach, LL.B. Printed for private circulation. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1904.

This magnificent volume is due to the magnanimity of Charles Tyson Yerkes [Member Pennsylvania Society], and is a beautiful example of the typographical art; printed on costly paper, embellished with ornaments, photographs, views and facsimiles, and issued in truly sumptuous form.

The founder of the family in Pennsylvania was Anthony Yerkes, who came to the Province about 1700, and settled in Germantown. The family as a whole was strongly attached to rural life. During the eighteenth century but two of the name abandoned the country for the city, and one of these returned to the country and died there. The business activities of the family have chiefly been exerted in agriculture, most of the men of the family, for a hundred and twenty-five years, being, with few exceptions, engaged in farming. The plantations of the early Yerkeses were located in the hills of the Manor of Moorland and along the Pennypack. It has been notably a religious family, the earlier generations being almost universally of the Baptist faith.

Colonel Leach has produced no more notable genealogy than this splendid book. He gives very full biographies of the more conspicuous members of the Yerkes family, and presents a remarkable picture of their varied activities and attainments. The Leech and Rutter families are among the ancestors of Charles Tyson Yerkes, and some account of them has been needful for the completeness of the present work.

Brief Biographical Sketches of Deceased Welsh Baptist Ministers Who Have Labored in Northwestern Pennsylvania, from 1832 to 1904. By John T. Griffith, D.D. Press of the Wilkesbarre *Record*, 1904.

Dr. Griffith's monograph will help to emphasize the importance—well known within the limits of the Baptist Church—of the Welsh Baptists in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other States. It is to them, he points out, that the American Baptists are indebted for their Scriptural position on the Communion question. The author has patiently gathered many biographical facts concerning the ministers of this faith who led useful lives in Northwestern Pennsylvania, the record embracing fifty-one names.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Pennsylvania at Gettysburg. 2 vols. Harrisburg: Published by the State, 1904.

This is a revised edition of the well-known volumes having the same title published in 1893, and presenting a full account of the ceremonies at the dedication of the monuments erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the battlefield at Gettysburg. The present edition contains much new matter and has been considerably enlarged. An entirely new set of illustrations, all prepared from photographs, has been included, with a folding map of the ground on which is marked the location of the various Pennsylvania monuments. Of the memorial notices included in this edition which did not appear in the earlier one, the more important relate to the dedication of the statues of Major General George G. Meade, Major General Winfield S. Hancock, and Major General John F. Reynolds. While the later critic must necessarily regret the very inadequate artistic taste shown in many of these monuments, the fact remains that they constitute a very remarkable testimony of patriotic en-

thusiasm and heartfelt interest. The book constitutes a notable memorial to Pennsylvania's deep interest in her most historic battlefield.

History of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Birney's Zouaves. Compiled by the Secretary [William J. Wray] by order of the Survivors' Association, Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1903-1904.

Immediately after the call of President Lincoln of April 15, 1861, the officers and men of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, tendered their services to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and on April 21 the new regiment was mustered into the service of the United States as the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. It left Philadelphia for the front the same night. Its service of three months expired on July 31, and nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted for three years, receiving again its original number as the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was engaged in fifteen battles or actions, including Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. It lost in killed, wounded and through disease 637 men. It was mustered out of service September 8, 1864. Mr. Wray's book, which is illustrated with fifty-six photographs of the hundred and twenty-six men killed in the war, together with other material, includes an extended sketch of the Survivors' Association.

History of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. By George R. Prowell. York: The York Daily, 1903.

Of the ten companies composing this regiment, eight were from York County and two from Adams. It was organized by Captain John Hay, who received his commission as Colonel August 19, 1861. The regiment was almost immediately pressed into service and entered at once upon an active career, taking part in no less than twenty-eight engagements, including some of the most important battles of the war. Its history of this regiment is a story of active participation in many of the chief engagements of the war.

The memory of the regiment has been finely perpetuated in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Monument, in Penn Park, at York, which has been erected to the memory of the sailors and soldiers who served in the Civil War, from York County. The various companies of the regiment went into camp on this site in the summer of 1861.

Soldiers True. The story of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and of its Campaigns in the War for the Union, 1861-1865. By John Richards Boyle, D.D. Published by Authority of the Regimental Association. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1903.

Dr. Boyle has written an interesting and remarkable book, which stands quite apart among the regimental histories of the war. A scholarly and cultured man, a writer and orator of great force, he has brought many unusual qualifications to his task and has produced a book that is at once readable and instructive, painstaking and entertaining. His story of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and of its campaigns in the war of the Union, is a remarkable achievement as a literary undertaking and a fine memorial to the brave men with whom Dr. Boyle himself was associated in the war.

The regiment was recruited by Colonel Matthew Schlaudecker, in Erie, and joined the Army of the Potomac and subsequently the Army of the Cumberland. It was attacked near midnight at the Wauhatchie Station, Tennessee, by troops of Jenkins' Brigade, of Hood's Division, consisting of six small Confederate regiments, under command of Colonel Bratton, and assisted in holding the enemy in check while the brigade got into line, when, after three hours' fighting, the enemy was repulsed and returned to its camp on Lookout. On November 24, 1863, it assaulted the rugged sides of Lookout Mountain, and on the following morning, the enemy having evacuated its works, some of the adventurous ones climbed to the summit. Previous to this the regiment had been concerned with engagements at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It took part in the campaigns of Chattanooga and Atlanta, and accompanied Sherman on the march to the sea. It was mustered out of the service of the United States July 19, 1865, and final payments were made to the men in Pittsburg, on the 23d of the same month.

Dr. Boyle presents his narrative in a most engaging form as a continuous record, which has the extraordinary merit of engrossing interest and quite ample detail, without being manifestly a bare record of facts. This is a very unusual result to obtain in the writing of regimental histories. The author's purpose has been not alone to write for the survivors of the regiment and their friends, but for all readers who are interested in the study of the Civil War, and the interest that he has aroused in his account has been ample compensa-

tion for the impersonal way in which his history has been written. The volume is illustrated with many portraits and concludes with a careful itinerary of the regiment, giving its movements and positions for practically every day in which it was in service, beginning with the organization at Camp Reed, near Erie, September to December 31, 1861, and finishing with the arrival of the survivors at Pittsburg, July 23, 1865.

History of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery (One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers), from 1861 to 1866; including the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. By George W. Ward. Philadelphia: George W. Ward, 1904.

This book is concerned with the history of the Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery and the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. The Second Pennsylvania Veteran Heavy Artillery originated in Philadelphia, and was organized by Colonel Charles Angeroth; many of the men were Germans, not a few of whom had no knowledge of English; some were found unavailable for service, but the regiment was finally organized with seven batteries and was ordered to Washington on February 24, 1862. It was first occupied with the defense of Washington, but soon moved on to more active work and took part in the siege of Petersburg, as well as in other important engagements. It was finally mustered out of the United States service on January 29, 1866. It was the largest regiment in the Union army during the war. It included 5,104 assigned men and 211 unassigned men, being a total of 5,315. The total number of deaths during its service of over four years was 748. Its most active period of service was from May 27, 1864, to April 9, 1865.

In the fall and winter of 1863 and 1864 recruits in large numbers were added to the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, then doing garrison, guard and picket duty in and around Washington, and as the regiment was recruited far beyond the quota allowed by the army regulations, it was decided to form another regiment from the surplus, and on April 18, 1864, the Department of War sanctioned the project, and two days later issued Special Order No. 153, which set forth the composition of a new regiment designated as the Provisional Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. Governor Curtin proposed calling the new organization the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, or the Fourth

Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and issued commissions to officers of the regiment under the latter title. None of the officers so commissioned, however, were mustered in. The regiment took part in a number of important engagements. On September 5, 1864, it was reunited with the original Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

The Story of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the War of the Rebellion. By St. Clair A. Mulholland, 1903.

General Mulholland's rare skill as a writer on military subjects is well known, and the history of the regiment with which he fought in the Civil War, of which he was the first Lieutenant-Colonel, and subsequently Colonel, with which he was made Brevet Brigadier General for services in the Wilderness campaign, and Brevet Major General for capturing a Confederate fort in front of Petersburg, has, doubtless, been the most congenial theme on which he could have written. He has brought to his task the unusual qualifications of a practised writer and personal participation in the events of which he writes. The book is, therefore, one of unusual interest.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment was organized September 1, 1862; it was reorganized May 3, 1864, when Lieutenant-Colonel Mulholland became Colonel, and it was mustered out at the end of the war. It took part in thirty-three battles and skirmishes, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams Station, and Appomattox. These, and many other events, General Mulholland describes in graphic language. It is a book that vividly portrays the terrible realities of our great war.

War from the Inside. The Story of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion. By Frederick L. Hitchcock. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1904.

Colonel Hitchcock's history is one of personal experiences, observations, and impressions, giving the inner life of the soldier as he experienced it, and being drawn exclusively from personal observations is, at the same time, a history of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, with which he was connected, first as adjutant and afterward as major. Of the companies composing this regiment two were from Scranton, one from Danville, one from

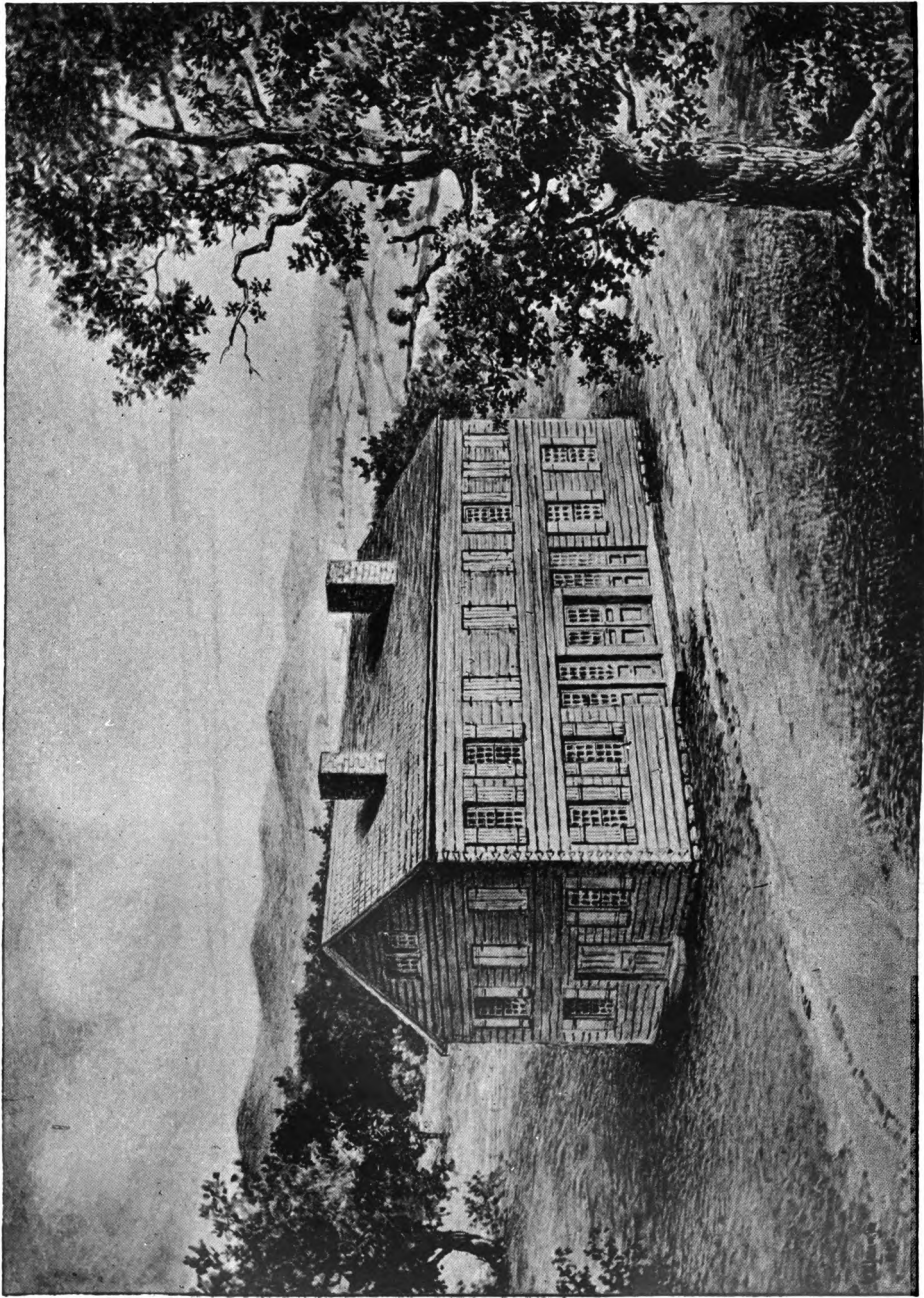
Factoryville, one from Wellsboro, one from Bloomsburg, two from Mauch Chunk, and one from Catawissa. It was organized by Colonel Richard S. Oakford, who was killed in the battle of Antietam. The period of service included the three strenuous campaigns of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. The personal point of view, from which this book has been written, makes it one of the most interesting of recent regimental histories.

The Story of Our Regiment. A History of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Written by the Comrades. Adjutant J. W. Muffly, editor. Des Moines: Kenyon Printing and Manufacturing Co., 1904.

Adjutant J. W. Muffly's story of his regiment offers a distinct novelty in regimental histories, in being a well edited series of papers by members of the regiment instead of a narrative by a single hand. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers began with the recruiting in July and August, 1862, and was organized at Camp Curtin on September 8 of the same year. In its final form it included seven companies from Centre County and one each from Clarion, Indiana, and Jefferson, although several of these companies had detachments or individual enlistments from other counties. Thirteen counties in all were

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "James A. Beaver". The signature is written in dark ink and is underlined with a double horizontal line.

represented in the membership of the regiment. Its history in the war was almost exceptional. It took part in thirty-eight battles and skirmishes, and stands number thirty in the list of forty-five regiments that lost 200 and upward killed in battle, with the record of 210 men killed out of a total enrolment of 1,339. The regiment was under the command of Colonel James A. Beaver until he was wounded at Reams Station, August 25, 1864, which cost him his right leg. Gen. Beaver's part in the production of this book has been an interesting one, several chapters being from his hand. The regiment was mustered out in camp near Alexandria, Va., June 1, 1865. Its history is given with great detail, and including, as it does,



From "The Story of Some French Refugees."

LA GRANDE MAISON.

Copyright, 1903, by Tioga Point Historical Society.

the personal experiences of many active men in some of the more important engagements of the war, the book has a value and interest of a marked kind.

HISTORY.

The Philadelphia National Bank. By a Stockholder. The Philadelphia National Bank: Philadelphia, 1903.

The Philadelphia National Bank, which celebrated its centennial in 1903, has long occupied a conspicuous position among the fiduciary institutions of Pennsylvania. Its present title dates only from 1864, when it was organized under the national banking law, and it then discontinued its initial title of The Philadelphia Bank. This record of a century's banking is an admirably written account of the history of the bank.

The bank assumed an important position in Philadelphia very early in its career, and wise and conservative management increased its prestige throughout its existence. The book is beautifully printed, and is handsomely illustrated with portraits of past and present officers and directors, views of the various buildings occupied by the bank, and facsimiles of early bank notes.

The Second Bank of the United States. By Ralph C. H. Catterall. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1903. [Centennial Publications.]

The history of the Second Bank of the United States belongs to the financial history of the country; but the head banking house was in Philadelphia, and its most noted president was Nicholas Biddle, of that city, and its history has, therefore, a special interest to Pennsylvanians. That the bank was largely a political institution, although its existence was necessitated by the financial condition of the country, is well known, and Mr. Catterall lays special stress upon this aspect of it as well as upon its operations as a commercial bank. He has fortunately had access to the papers of Nicholas Biddle now in the hands of his son, the Hon. Craig Biddle.

The history of the bank is presented with ample detail. It is not, indeed, the story of financial operations alone, but a notable chapter in national history in which many of the most conspicuous figures of the early nineteenth century took part. It is the record of one of the most important financial institutions ever established in

the United States, an institution that achieved brilliant success under Mr. Biddle, and whose end, through the failure to secure a recharter, was long regarded as a national calamity. The book gives evidence of wide research by the author.

Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies. By John Dickinson. With an Historical Introduction by R. T. H. Halsey. New York: The Outlook Company, 1903. [260 + 39 copies printed.]

Dickinson's "Farmer's Letters" have long been one of the classic productions of the pre-revolutionary period in America. They were valuable at home in uniting all factions in their measures of resistance, and far-reaching in their influence abroad. Mr. Halsey's edition is an extremely beautiful one. It reproduces, line for line, and page for page, the edition published in Boston by Mein & Fleeming, employing a type varying but slightly from that used in their edition. Some typographical errors have been corrected, but irregularities in spelling, wherever they exist throughout the various editions, have been retained. The binding is a reproduction of the original. The book is enriched with a brief introduction, and some pages of notes reproducing contemporary estimates of Dickinson's work. It is illustrated with a photogravure reproduction of an old plate depicting Dickinson as the author of the "Letters," and a colored reproduction of the Chelsea Derby porcelain statuette of Catherine Macaulay.

History of Franklin and Marshall College. By Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., LL.D. Lancaster: Published by the Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association, 1903.

The skilful pen and profound learning of Dr. Dubbs have seldom found more congenial tasks than the preparation of this history of the college with which he has long been associated. It is an admirable account of one of the most interesting educational institutions of Pennsylvania; clear, readable, ample. The story is followed from the beginning of Franklin College, in 1787, down to the day of the publication of the book, and is presented with much sympathetic treatment, many interesting details of old student life in the quiet town of Lancaster, and much personal detail concerning the more famous instructors connected with the college. The book is

handsomely illustrated with portraits, views, facsimiles and other illustrative material. It reflects the utmost credit upon all concerned in its production.

Pennsylvania: A Primer. By Barr Ferree. New York: Leonard Scott Publication Co., 1904.

The latest contribution to Pennsylvania history is by the accomplished Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, Mr. Barr Ferree, in his just-issued "Primer of Pennsylvania." Under that modest title he has prepared what is at once a history and a handbook of our State. It is not, however, a history in the usual acceptance of that term. It does not aspire to so dignified a title, but in the guise of a primer it presents to the reader what is, we believe, the best and most concise story of the origin, progress and development of our Commonwealth that has so far been written. We say this advisedly and from a personal acquaintance with all the recent as well as earlier histories of the State.

The book is one of 250 pages, and, as its title indicates, does not enter into the fuller details which such histories as Bolles' and Howard Jenkins' give, but it contains, under its condensed, topical arrangement, hundreds of facts which those more voluminous works fail to record. For instance, it does not enter into any special phase of our State history, like that of education, medicine, journalism, judicial system, natural resources and kindred subjects, giving from one to two hundred pages to each, but it deals with all those questions, and a hundred more, in a series of paragraphs in which the story is condensed and can be read in a few minutes, instead of as many hours. Of course, the student who wishes the widest possible knowledge of our State history must go to the more voluminous works, but we believe he will get more meat, served up in a more desirable way, out of Mr. Ferree's Primer than out of any other book so far written on this subject.

There is, for example, a chronological summary of nearly five hundred entries, which in itself is most valuable for prompt reference. Almost every prominent event relating to the Province and State between 1584 and 1903 is noted. This alone constitutes an especially attractive feature for the student. Following this we have thirteen chapters, each devoted to some special feature. As an example of how condensed this little book is, we may be permitted to give the items under Chapter VII., on Boundary Adjustments. In

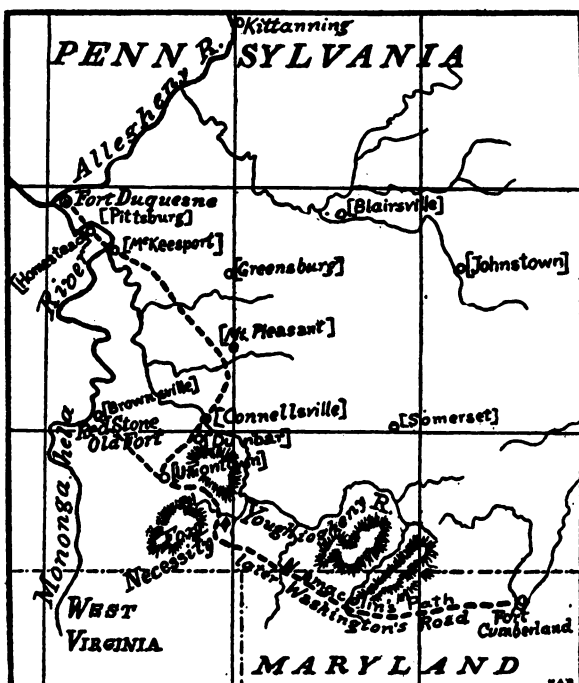
the short space of twelve pages we have brief but clear statements concerning the "Maryland Boundary," the "Dispute with Connecticut," the "Dispute with Virginia," the "Northern Boundary," the "Delaware Boundary," and the "Eastern Boundary." To the average reader there is as much given on all these questions as he cares to know. The specialist will of course have to go further for the more minute details, but to nine men out of ten what is here given is sufficient, and is presented in a way that is more likely to be retained by the reader than if diffused through a hundred pages of wordy explanation.

The illustrations are a feature especially deserving of attention. They are 164 in number, and are exclusively historical, old documents, rare old maps, portraits, autographs and facsimiles, with a number of historical maps, drawn expressly for this Primer. The maps are an especial feature, including some that few readers have seen or heard of. A few of these may be mentioned: "The Map of Virginia, New Albion and Swedes' Plantation, 1651;" "Keen's Map of New Sweden, between 1638 and 1655;" "Visscher's Map of New Sweden, 1651;" "Lindström's Map of New Sweden, 1654-1655;" "Campanius' Map of the Atlantic Colonies;" "Map of Pennsylvania, 1730;" "Map of Colonial Pennsylvania;" "Map of the Country of the Six Nations, 1771;" "The Evans Map of Pennsylvania, 1775;" "French Map of Western Pennsylvania;" "Map of Braddock's Route, 1775;" "Map of Virginia Claims in South-western Pennsylvania;" "Map of the Depreciation Lands;" "Map of the Donation Lands;" "Map of Westsylvania, 1776," and a number more. Facsimiles of the autographs of all the Governors of the Province and State, from William Markham to Samuel W. Pennypacker, are given; this is the first time all these autographs, fifty-two in number, have ever been brought together in a single volume.

Much more might be said in commendation of this volume. It lays no claim to special originality, for the facts have been public property always, but the method of their presentation is both original and excellent. Of course, the scope of the work does not allow of the presentation of everything that might be told, but the array of historical facts is so comprehensive that we have abundant reason to be satisfied. Its value as a book of reference can hardly be overstated, and it is a credit to the compiler as well as to the Society he represents.—F. R. Diffenderffer, in *The New Era* (Lancaster, Pa.)

Minutes and Letters of the Coetus of the German Reformed Congregations in Pennsylvania, 1742-1792. Together with three Preliminary Reports of Rev. John Philip Boehm, 1734-1744. Edited by Rev. J. I. Good, D.D., and Rev. W. J. Hinke. Philadelphia: Reformed Church Publication Board, 1903.

The documents contained in this volume, now first translated and published, are all that remain of the official papers of the "Coetus of Pennsylvania," the name by which the organization of the Reformed churches in Pennsylvania was known in the eighteenth century. The first German Reformed congregation organized in the Province was at Goshenhoppen, by the Rev. Henry Goetschy, who ministered to the region now included within Montgomery, Chester, Berks, Lehigh, and Lebanon Counties. The Rev. John Philip Boehm was apparently the first to introduce "gemeinschaftliche Kirche," a church building held jointly by two denominations, and which are still to be met with in rural regions. The volume comprises many valuable historical papers now first made generally accessible.



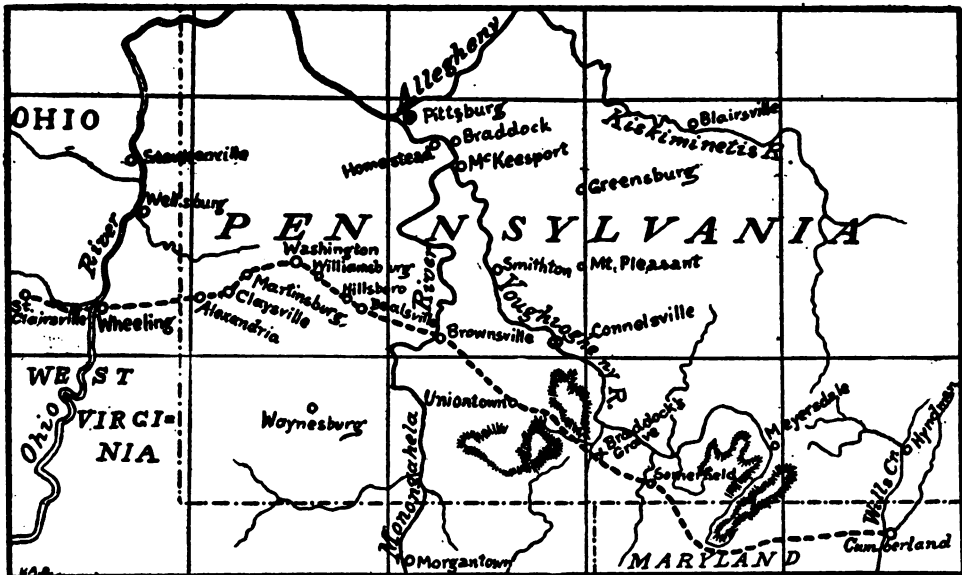
From "Historic Highways."

Copyright, 1903, by A. H. Clark Co.

MAP OF WASHINGTON'S ROAD.

Historic Highways of America. Vol. 2, Indian Thoroughfares. Vol. 3, Washington's Road. Vol. 4, Braddock's Road. Vol. 5, The Old Glade (Forbes') Road. Vol. 10, Cumberland Road. Vols. 11 and 12, Pioneer Roads. Vols. 13 and 14, The Great American Canals. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1902-1904.

Mr. Hulbert has developed, in this interesting series of books, a subject of the utmost historical value, which he has made exclusively his own. His books are not at all simple studies in road-making, but are historical studies of the more important historical high-



From "Historic Highways."

Copyright, 1904, by A. H. Clark Co.

MAP OF CUMBERLAND ROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.

ways in America, whose evolution, construction and use have had a distinct bearing on the opening up of our continent and the development of our nation. The mere existence of a path or road, as Mr. Hulbert sagaciously points out, is of comparatively slight importance, but the events that transpired upon it, the uses made of it, in war and peace, were of transcendent significance.

He tells, therefore, the histories of the more important roads in America with much detail, opening up an important chapter in our

national history hitherto unwritten. It is an interesting fact that more than half of this series of sixteen volumes is concerned chiefly with Pennsylvania roads. The first volume treats of the paths of the mound-building Indians, and great game animals. A study of the latter develops the very curious fact that the paths followed by the buffalo herds were not only the most accessible and direct means of communication across the mountains, but that these paths are closely followed to-day by the more important railroads. The practical value of the Indian trails is discussed in the second volume. Washington's early adventures in Western Pennsylvania, and his use of Nemacolin's path in 1754, form the subject of the third volume. The story of the French and Indian war is carried still further in the fourth volume on Braddock's Road, which also covers the period when this road formed the most important thoroughfare into the upper Ohio Valley. The fifth volume treats of the building of Forbes' Road, the conclusion of the French and Indian war, the campaign of Colonel Bouquet, the founding of Pittsburg. Volume ten gives the story of the Cumberland Road, built upon the ruins of Washington's and Braddock's Roads, and which is perhaps the most historic road in use to-day. The pioneer roads, discussed in volumes eleven and twelve, include many important early highways, and the series comes to an end with an exhaustive study of the great American Canals, in volumes thirteen and fourteen, in which the story of the famous Pennsylvania Canal is presented with adequate fulness.

Mr. Hulbert has been, in these books, a pioneer investigator in an important phase of historical study. He has awakened interest in the value of the highway in national development. His subject is a new one. His books give ample evidence of extended research and are published in an attractive style, with maps and other illustrations.

History of the Lackawanna Valley. By H. Hollister, M.D. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. Scranton: Tribune Publishing Co., 1903.

The usefulness of this book is well attested by the numerous editions that have been called for. Dealing with an interesting and picturesque portion of Pennsylvania, it is concerned with an important part of the State. It is to be regretted, however, that a more rigorous revision was not made in the present edition, which

fails to adequately present the marvelous recent growth of the city of Scranton. Statistics of the year 1868, when the book was first published, are out of date in 1903.

Penn's Greene Country Towne. By Rev. S. F. Hotchkin. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach, 1903.

Mr. Hotchkin's pleasant little book is agreeably written and gives a picturesque view of the state and condition of the city of Philadelphia during the lifetime of William Penn. It is neither history nor fiction, since the author frankly combines imaginary conversations and statements of facts; but it is very well done, and is, on the whole, as excellent a sketch of earliest Philadelphia as has been made.

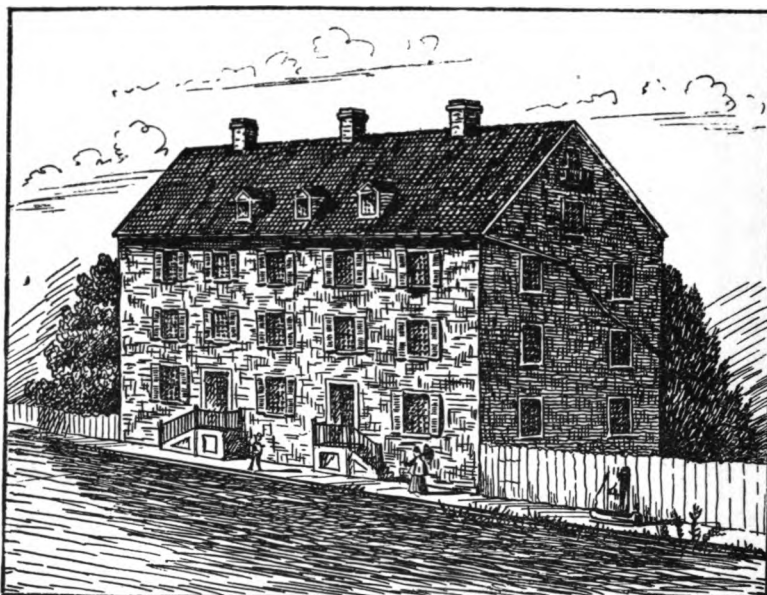
Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal, 1608-1903. Editor, Howard M. Jenkins. 3 vols. Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Historical Publishing Association, 1903.

This is by far the most extended history of Pennsylvania that has been published. Planned by the late Howard M. Jenkins, only a small portion of it was actually completed by him before his death. His name has been retained as editor-in-chief, and joined with it is a long list of authors and associate editors. The various chapters are, however, unsigned, and beyond a brief statement by the publishers in the preface, that certain portions are due in whole or in part to certain writers, there is no definite indication of personal responsibility. A good deal is unquestionably lost by this method.

It is published in quite sumptuous form in three stout volumes with many pictures and etched portraits. Notwithstanding the really lavish illustrations, the pictorial treatment is inadequate. No attempt has been made to systematically reproduce the early maps illustrating the geography of the State, the number of autograph facsimiles is remarkably small, and there is scarcely any reproduction of historical documents in facsimile. Not a few of the portraits are unsatisfactory. That of Dr. William Pepper is unworthy of being used in a book of this class, and the portrait of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, while taken from an early photograph, does not represent its subject in his prime. These are serious blemishes that should have been avoided.

The history of the State is presented in chronological order, and fills the first two volumes. It gives the history of the Province

with sufficient detail, but the latter portion, covering practically the history of Pennsylvania as a State, is presented in somewhat briefer form, doubtless owing to the fact that this period has been much less fully investigated than the earlier years. The concluding volume contains a number of special chapters, dealing with the educational, judicial, and medical professions, Pennsylvania journalism, military affairs, internal improvements, and the planting of the cities. Under the latter head are included brief sketches of the origin and history of the chief cities and towns of the State. Each volume is separately indexed in a very complete manner.



From "A History of Bethlehem."

Copyright, 1903.

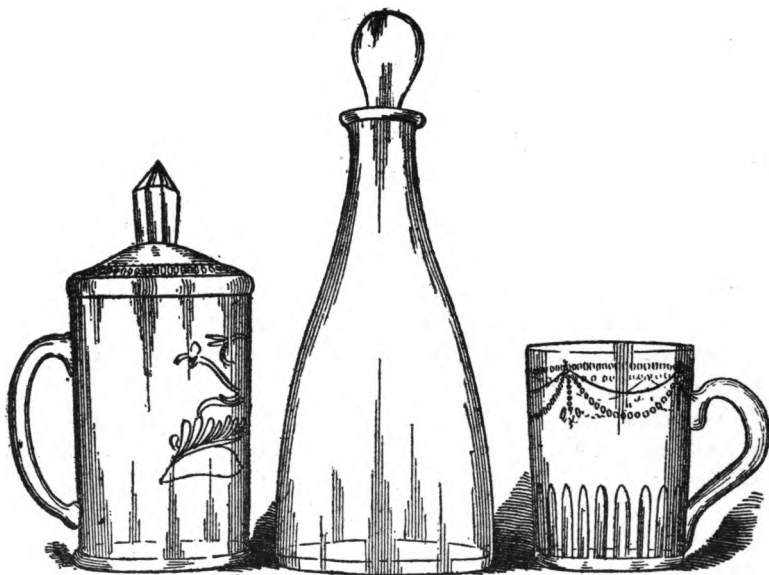
THE FAMILY HOUSE, BETHLEHEM, 1754-1869.

A History of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. By Joseph Mortimer Levering. Bethlehem Times Publishing Co., 1903.

Bishop Levering has omitted nothing from his history of Bethlehem which could contribute to its completeness. Its earliest beginnings, the quiet lives of the Moravian brethren and sisters, their relations with the Indians and with the fighting Americans of the Revolutionary War, and the later commercial development of the town have each their place in his ample book. In a sense it is more

than a mere history of Bethlehem, for the town was so much the center of Moravian enterprise in Pennsylvania and America that its history is little short of the complete history of the Moravian church within the limits of this country.

The book abounds in detail, and detail of a most interesting kind. Written necessarily from the Moravian point of view, it naturally has the character of a chronicle, in this case that of an in-



From "A History of Bethlehem,"

Copyright, 1903.

COMMUNION SERVICE USED BY THE CHOIR OF SINGLE SISTERS,
BETHLEHEM, 1762.

timate chronicle, in which the daily life and thought of a people are laid bare, and without apology or explanation. The non-combatants in the Revolution have always been subjected to criticism by their contemporaries and by later generations. The Moravians did not escape this hostile feeling, which was intensified by their relations with the Indians during the French and Indian war, when they were accused of friendliness to the French. Bishop Levering devotes several chapters to these episodes, and makes very clear the simple faith of the Moravians and their profound religious convictions which kept them to a path of duty that must, at times, have

been unpleasant and painful. His book is a model one, and must, for many years to come, be regarded as the standard authority on its subject.

Roxborough Presbyterian Church. Compiled from the Church Records by Henry C. McManus. [Philadelphia]: Published by Order of the Congregation, [1904.]

The History of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Maytown, Lancaster Co., Pa., 1765-1904. By Rev. George Philip Goll. Lancaster: Wickersham Printing Co., 1904.

The Old Stone Meeting House, 1757-1832 (First Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pa.). By John B. Landis. Carlisle: The Cornman Press, 1904.

The publication of church histories in connection with centennial and other notable anniversaries is interesting evidence of definite interest in the personal affairs which make up the sum total of the history of American churches. These details are almost typical in their sameness, the beginnings being, in most cases, of the smallest and most unpretentious nature, although the aftergrowth is almost certainly individual.

The volumes issued by the Roxborough and Maytown churches and that by Mr. Landis are excellent manuals of their class. Each sets forth the chief points of interest in their respective congregations; each is amply illustrated with photographs, and each presents an interesting story of earnest effort, long continued and successfully realized.

Azilum

The Story of Some French Refugees and their "Azilum," 1793-1800. By Louise Welles Murray. Athens: [Tioga Point Historical Society,] 1903.

The founding of the town of Asylum in Bradford County did not leave a notable impress on the history of Pennsylvania, but the story of its beginnings has been well worth the telling, and Mrs. Murray has produced an interesting and valuable book on a quite

distinctive event in local history. The town originated as a refuge for refugees from the horrors of the French revolution. Mrs. Murray has written a capital book on this unwritten chapter in Pennsylvania history. It is illustrated with portraits, facsimiles and documents, and presents a very complete survey of the subject with which it is concerned.



From "The Story of Some French Refugees,"

Copyright, 1903, by Tioga Point Hist. Soc.

MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF ASYLUM.

Order Book of Fort Sullivan and Extracts from Journals of Soldiers in Gen. Sullivan's Army relating to Fort Sullivan. Compiled by Louise Welles Murray. Athens, Pa.: Tioga Point Historical Society, 1903.

The Order Book, which forms the larger part of the contents of this pamphlet, has not been published before. The "Extracts from Journals" which accompany it have appeared in print, but are here placed with the Order Book as illustrative of it, and as forming, with it, a group of valuable documents relating to old Tioga.

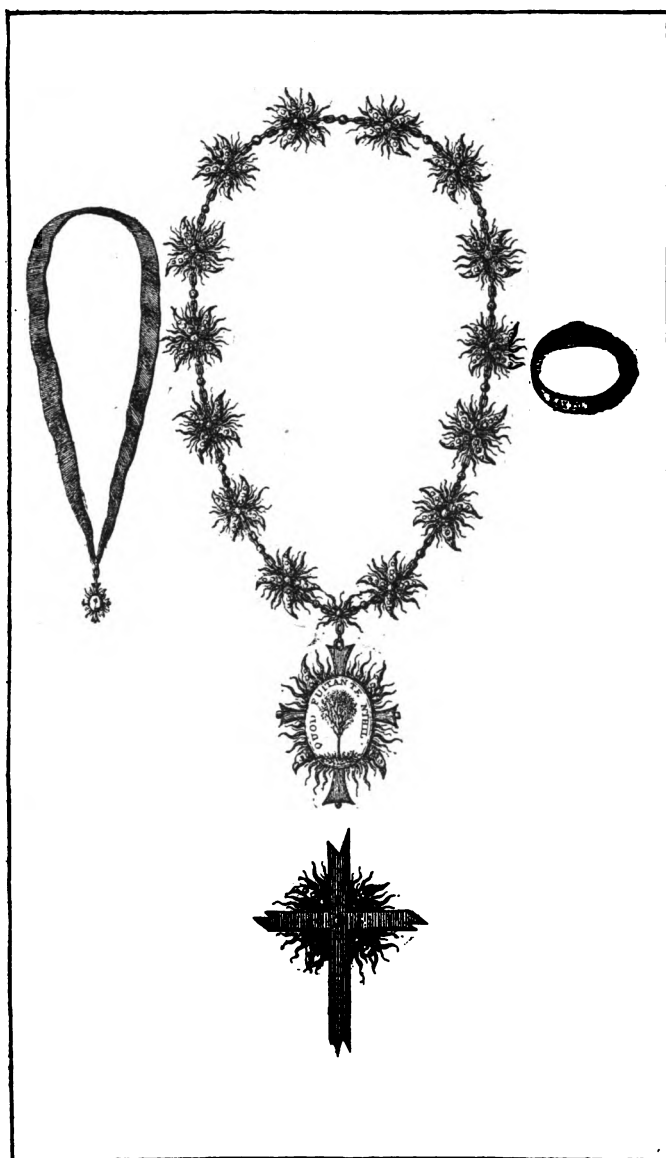
The Barony of the Rose. A Historical Monograph. By Grace Stuart Reid. New York: The Grafton Press, 1904.

This charmingly written little book summarizes the story of Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, in a sympathetic manner. It sketches the romantic history of this quiet Pennsylvania town, which owed its origin to George Whitefield, who planned it as a place for the education of Southern negroes, but which, under the more aggressive fostering care of Count Zinzendorf, became a Moravian stronghold. This transformation of destination is one of the most striking episodes in Pennsylvania religious history. It gave the new town a new character, which it has never lost, and the identification of two of the most famous of American religious leaders with its origin has marked it out as a place apart for all time.

The quiet details of its history are passed in rapid review, and quite ample information is given concerning the origin and lives of those especially concerned with its first beginnings. The author has found a fascinating subject, and treats it in a fascinating way. The book contains numerous photographs of Nazareth and other places associated with its history and its founders.

Pennsylvania. By William W. Rupert. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1903.

A supplementary volume to a series of geographical text-books, this little volume is a brief synopsis of Pennsylvania history and geography. Written as a school book it makes no pretensions to be anything else, and even as a book for children it has defects of style and method. The maps are excellent.



From "The Barony of the Rose."

Copyright, 1904, by Grace Stuart Reid.

INSIGNIA OF ZINZENDORF'S ORDER OF THE GRAIN OF
MUSTARD SEED.

The Music of the Ephrata Cloister. By Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D. [Member Pennsylvania Society.] Lancaster: Printed for the Author, 1903. [250 copies printed.]

Dr. Sachse has prepared a monograph of singular interest on one of the minor aspects of the famous Cloister of Ephrata. It is based on Conrad Beissel's treatise on music as set forth in a preface to the "Turtel Taube" of 1747, and is amplified with facsimile reproductions of parts of the text and some original Ephrata music. The Ephrata music had a distinctive system of harmony, a unique notation, and quaint melodies, with a peculiar method of vocal rendition, all of which were an outgrowth of the theosophy taught by Beissel and his followers on the Cocalico. Beissel's system of harmony can hardly be called a system; but it appears to have been wholly original with him, and his essay is certainly the first original treatise on harmony published in America. Dr. Sachse justly points out that, sung as this music was with fervor and feeling by the enthusiastic mystic celibates within the confines of the Kloster Saal, it certainly had a charm of its own. He presents some of the original scores and modern transcriptions of them, and gives translations of several papers on music by Beissel. The book is abundantly illustrated with facsimiles and musical scores, and concludes with a short note on "Ephrata Theosophy."

PERIODICALS

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 27, 1903. Vol. 28, 1904. Philadelphia: Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The quarterly issues of this standard magazine, certainly the handsomest publication put forth by any American historical society, continue to be maintained by the high standard it has long exhibited. Among the contents of the volume for 1903 mention may be made of "Historical Notes of Dr. Benjamin Rush, 1777," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; "Military and Naval Losses in the Revolution;" "Thomas Janney, Provincial Counciller," by Miles White, Jr.; "How the News of the Battle of Lexington reached Philadelphia" (facsimile); "Sketch of the Life of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader," by C. W. Dulles, M.D.; "Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia," by G. H. Fisher; "Some Love Letters of William Penn;" "Letters

from the Letter Book of Richard Hockley, 1739-1742;" "The Generals of the Continental Line in the Revolutionary War," by Simon Gratz; "Pennsylvania Soldiers of the Revolution Entitled to Depreciation Pay;" and "The Fellowship Fire Company of Philadelphia, 1738," by Dr. John W. Jordan.

Several of these papers are continued in the volume for 1904, other notable articles of which are "Penn's Proposals for a Second Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania" (facsimile); "Letters of Thomas Jefferson to Charles Willson Peale, 1796-1825;" "List of Penn Manuscripts;" "Mrs. Mary Dewees's Journal, 1787-1788;" "George Washington in Pennsylvania," by Governor Pennypacker; "A Great Philadelphian: Robert Morris," by Dr. E. P. Oberholtzer; "The English Ancestors of the Shippen Family," by T. W. Balch; "Pennsylvania Gleanings in England," by Lothrop Withington; "The Manufacture of Iron and Steel Rails in Western Pennsylvania," by James M. Swank.

The Pennsylvania-German Society. Proceedings and Addresses. Volume XII. Published by the Society, 1903.

The papers that compose the chief part of this annual volume are Dr. J. F. Sachse's "Music of the Ephrata Cloister;" "The History of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania," by Theodore Emanuel Schmauk, D.D., of which the first volume is presented; "The Pennsylvania-German Dialect," By Lee L. Grumbine; and "Metrical Translations from the German and English Classics and from the Irish and Scotch Dialects into the Pennsylvania German," by Dr. Thomas C. Zimmerman.

Dr. Schmauk's history is the most notable out of the group, and forms the first portion of a very thorough history of the Lutherans in Pennsylvania. It deals with the beginnings of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, and is a subject rich in historic and personal interest; it is proposed to continue this work in a second volume on the middle and eastern regions, and a final volume on the church in Germantown and Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania-German Society. Proceedings and Addresses. Volume XIII. Published by the Society, 1904.

The splendid contributions which the Pennsylvania-German Society has, for some years past, been making to the provincial history of Pennsylvania are continued in the present volume by three



Ein Herz das sich Gott soll ergeben und
 seiner Zeit und stündlich Theil, soll in
 in seinem gottigen Leben bleiben auf
 Jedem Wunsch das er soll schon also sein
 ofen sein, das es ihm schenken mit
 begehrt, und nicht stat seiner Zeit
 gedenkt

Man soll nicht sagen das ein Leben
 derfalls nicht ist ein offener, der
 man mit allem sich ergeben und Gott
 zu dienen gedenkt, in Linielgeln
 wo man gilt Künste und Kunst, als
 als man großen Gott, der nützlich
 hilft auch allen Völkern. 3

Man soll nicht anders anders lieben
 als als man allein gedenkt zu sein und
 findet und drückt. Was man nicht
 so schnell als das man ein

From "Music of the Ephrata Closter."

Copyright, 1902, by J. F. Sachse.

EARLIEST EPHRATA MUSIC—FROM MS. HYMN-BOOK USED AT
 AMWELL, N. J., ABOUT 1735.

papers. These include an exhaustive study of "The Schwenkfelders in Pennsylvania," by Prof. Howard Wiegner Kriebel; "American History from German Archives, with Reference to the German Soldiers in the Revolution and Franklin's Visit to Germany," by Major J. G. Rosengarten; and "The Picturesque Quality of the Pennsylvania-German," by William H. Richardson (Member Pennsylvania Society).

Prof. Kriebel's monograph treats of one of the most interesting sects which settled in Pennsylvania, which it reached in 1734, and which is still represented by several active churches and by many descendants in various parts of America. His work deals not only with the history of the Schwenkfelders before and after their arrival in America, but discusses their beliefs and customs in detail, and brings the record down to the present day. Major Rosengarten's paper, which is composed of various separate papers now first brought together in one narrative, is intended as a contribution to a better knowledge of the German Allied Troops serving under the British flag in the Revolutionary War. These German troops undoubtedly, as Major Rosengarten sagaciously points out, greatly helped, through their letters home, to a broader understanding of America in Germany. The brief visit of Franklin to Germany in the summer of 1766 has almost escaped notice, and the chapters on this episode have unusual interest. Mr. Richardson has chosen a topic peculiarly his own, and writes picturesquely on the picturesque aspects of the Pennsylvania Germans, a theme of novel and deep interest yet quite necessary to a full understanding of the Pennsylvania-German character.

As in all the earlier issues of this series, a special interest and value is given to both these volumes by the beautiful illustrations supplied by Dr. Julius Friedrich Sachse, which elucidate every possible aspect of the subjects treated in the text with a wealth of material that is almost as bewildering as it is delightful.

The Pennsylvania-German. Lebanon. Vol. IV., 1903; Vol. V., 1904.

This interesting magazine contains much valuable matter relating to early Pennsylvania. A series of papers on "Famous Pennsylvania-Germans" includes sketches of Gen. John D. Imoden, Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., James Lick, Peter F. Rothermel, Barbara



Ine tiefe Angelegenheit meines Geistes hat mir Ur-
sach gegeben diese Wunder-Schrift auf zu setzen: u.
etwas wehniges davon an den Tag zu geben, neme-
lich: durch welche unbeschreibliche Angelegenheiten
ich daran gekommen bin. Und ob sich schon die Schrift
zur vollen Gnüge selbst anpreist: so will doch, als zur
Vorrede, etwas anmerken, um einen Eingang zur Sa-
che zu machen.

Ich habe zwar in den Tagen meiner Göttlichen Jugend
gemeinet, es könnte mir nicht fehlen, wann ich mich würde
auf das sauberste üben, um meinen Wandel im H. Ver-
licht-ern und Göttlichen Lichte zu führen. Allein dieses
hat so viele harte und schwere Gegensprüche erweckt, daß
mich oft Entsetzen und Grausen ankam: wiewohl ich da-
neben mein H. Verlicht-ern fortsetzte, in der Meinung es
im Sieg zu gewinnen. Allein, je mehr Fleiß ich anwandte,
desto eine heftigere Rebellion ich in mir erweckte: welches
mich freylich so geübet und gesiehet, daß oftmal die Steine,
wann sie hätten eine Empfindlichkeit gehabt, mit mir hät-
ten schreyen müssen, sonderlich weil der grobe Fleiß und die
allerreinste Brunst der Liebe allezeit das Feuer geschürt zu
einem neuen Alarm. (1) Dieses hat mich freylich in gar

2

tiefes

(1) Der Sinn dieser Reden ist folgender: Je mehr wir uns lassen das
Gute angelegen seyn, desto mehr wird das Uebel in uns regt. Es ist
dieses eine aus langer Erfahrung bestätigte Wahrheit: daher, wann wir
Gutes



From "Proceedings Penn.-German Society."

Copyright, 1904, by Penn.-German Society.

SPECIMEN OF SCHWENKFELDER PEN WORK, ORIGINAL IN FOUR COLORS.

Fritchie, Rev. John Conrad Bucher, Rev. Gerhart Henkel, Leonhardt Rieth, and Prof. Charles Rudy, Ph.D.; "Historical Pilgrimages," comprise good descriptive accounts of travels "From Winchester to Harrisburg;" "Moravian Headquarters, Old Bethlehem;" "A Detour on the Forks of the Delaware;" "York;" "York to Harper's Ferry;" and "Landmark History of United Brethren in Pennsylvania."

German-American Annals. Philadelphia, 1904.

The most notable contribution in English printed in this magazine is the serial "The Harmony Society: a Chapter in German-American Culture History," which runs through several numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tulip Ware of the Pennsylvania-German Pottery. By Edwin Atlee Barber, A.M., Ph.D., Philadelphia (Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art). 1903.

Dr. Barber covers in this book a field he has made entirely his own. The art which he describes flourished in eastern Pennsylvania, chiefly in Montgomery and Bucks counties, before the middle



From
"Tulip Ware."

Copyright, 1903, by Penn. Museum and
School of Ind. Art.

SGRAFFITO PIE-PLATE, 1814.

of the eighteenth century, but all knowledge of it or even acquaintance with it was lost until 1891, when Dr. Barber first became acquainted with it. Subsequent studies have shown that this ware was abundantly made and many interesting and valuable specimens have since been recovered.

The ware described by Dr. Barber is of the kind known as slip-decorated. It was a method long employed in Europe for decorating common ware. Two sorts are known: slip-traced or slip-painted, in which liquid clay or slip is trickled through a quill which



From
"Tulip Ware."

Copyright, 1903, by Penn. Museum
and School of Ind. Art.

SGRAFFITO SHAVING BASIN, c. 1830.

is attached to a small cup over the surface of the unburned ware to produce decorative designs, the slips being of the consistence of thick cream or batter of a lighter tint than the coarse clay to which it is applied, which latter is generally of a dark orange or red color; and slip engraved, scratched or sgraffito, in which the ware is entirely covered with a thin coating of slip, through which the ornament is traced with a pointed instrument to show the darker clay beneath. Slip decoration is thus generally light-colored on a darker

ground and in relief; sgraffito work is characterized by dark designs on a white or yellowish field and is depressed. The methods of manufacture were practically those of the German potters, but the Pennsylvania ware shows a number of distinctive characteristics.

The ware made in eastern Pennsylvania included articles of the commonest sort: cooking pots, apple butter pots, flower pots, vinegar and molasses jugs, jars, coffee pots, sugar bowls, and cream pitchers, mugs and liquid measures, vegetable and meat dishes, pie plates, shaving basins, flower holders or vases and toys. Of the various decorative devices the tulip was the most popular; but other flowers were used, as well as animals and human figures.

Dr. Barber treats his subjects in a thoroughly comprehensive manner. He describes at length the process of manufacture and decoration, explains the decorative devices, and has gathered such information concerning the old potters and their kilns as has been possible at this late day. His book is richly illustrated, including several plates in colors. The fine collection of Pennsylvania-German ware in the Pennsylvania Museum has been largely drawn on for the illustrations of this interesting book.

Marks of American Potters. By Edwin Atlee Barber, A.M., Ph.D. Philadelphia: Paterson & White Co., 1903.

This little book summarizes the studies of a number of years in the products of American pottery. Dealing with the entire subject of the marks of American potters, it naturally covers considerable ground, but it is a matter of some interest to note that the first chapter is devoted to the potters of Pennsylvania, and that the earli-

RALPH B. BEECH
PATENTED
JUNE 3, 1851
KENSINGTON, PA.

From "Marks of American Potters."

est marked specimen recorded and figured is a cream ware fruit dish made at the china factory of Bonnin & Morris in Southwork, Philadelphia, about the year 1770. It is simply marked with a capital "P," penciled or painted in dark blue color into the glaze. Dr. Barber points out that it is not certain whether this letter was intended to indicate Philadelphia, the place of manufacture, or the initial of the name of the painter of the floral device which ornaments the interior of the dish. He adds that it is probably a factory

mark employed by the proprietors to distinguish their wares from similar designs of that period which were being produced at Bow and Worcester, England.

The number of marks on Pennsylvania pottery which Dr. Barber has discovered and presented in his book is, on the whole, very large. Quite a number of these are from the wares of the Pennsylvania-German potteries, many of which he has identified. Hard porcelain was produced in Philadelphia by William Ellis Tucker as early as 1825. His first mark was his name and address painted on the glaze in black; a later mark was penciled in red, and several variations are known. Dr. Barber brings his studies down

William Ellis Tucker
China Manufacturer
Philadelphia
1825

Tucker & Bales
China Manufacturers
Philadelphia
1835

Tucker & Bales
Philadelphia
1835

Manufactured
by Jos. Hemphill
Phila.

W

From "Marks of American Potters."

John
Denny
1800

AH

PM

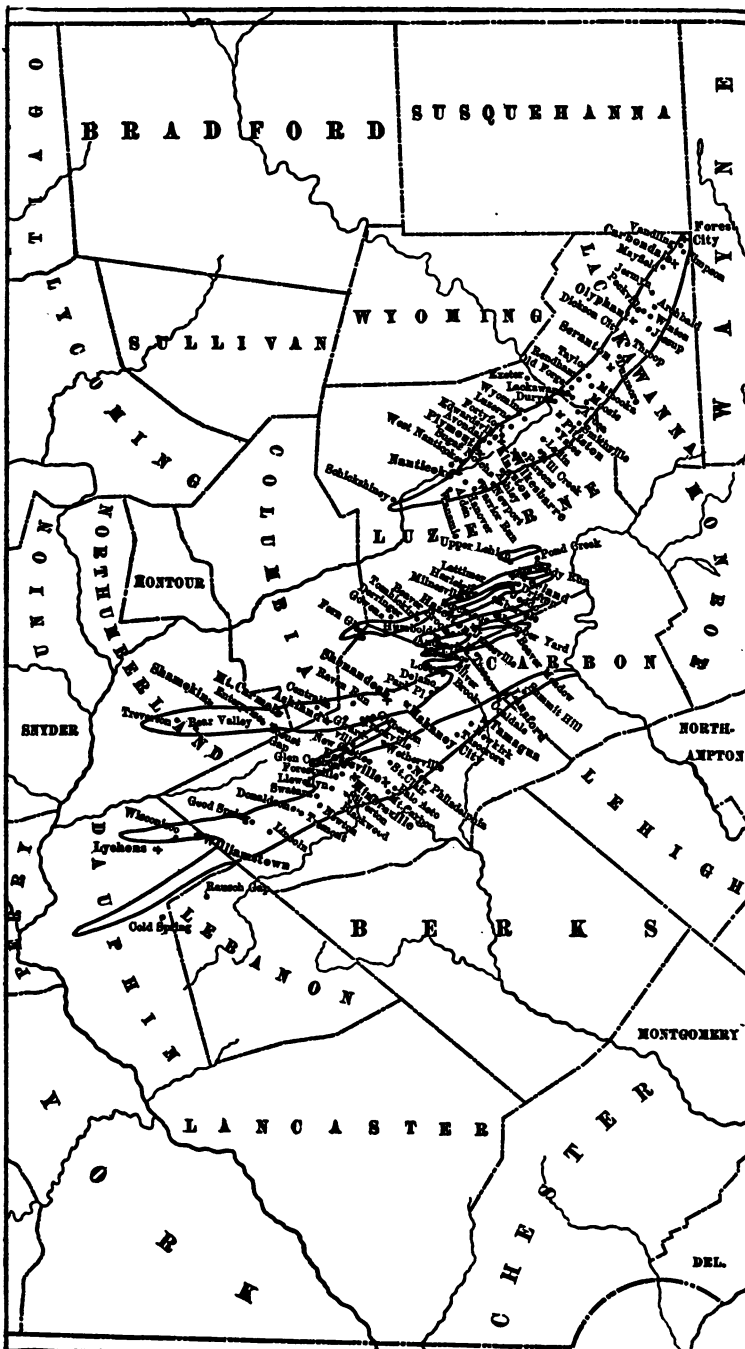
H.T.IS.T.

MARKS OF PENNSYLVANIA POTTERS.

to pottery and porcelain that is being made to-day. The chapter on Pennsylvania begins the book, but others treat of the marks of potteries in New Jersey, New York, New England, Ohio, the Southern and the Western States.

Anthracite Coal Communities. A Study of the Demography, the Social, Educational, and Moral Life of the Anthracite Regions. By Peter Roberts, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1904.

In his "Anthracite Coal Industry," published in 1901, Dr. Roberts gave the facts relative to the economic conditions of the



From "Anthracite Coal Communities."

Copyright, 1904, by the Macmillan Co.

MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELDS, GIVING CITIES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS, WITH ELEVATION ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.

anthracite regions in Pennsylvania. The object of the present volume is to give the facts relative to the social and moral life of the anthracite mine employees. It is a book of tremendous import, dealing with one of the most serious problems before the State of Pennsylvania and our nation. It exhibits, on every page, enormous research and most intimate acquaintance with the subject treated. It is a book of record and of suggestion; for the author, while chronicling the life of the mine workers with utmost minuteness, brings forward many valuable suggestions for alleviating the conditions he describes.

Among the more important questions discussed in this book are the racial origin of the population of the anthracite region; the fitness of the immigrants for citizenship; the birth rate and infant mortality in homes; the standard of living; the educational apparatus; the tendency to thrift; and the proportion of crime. He discusses the cost of furnishing a house, of what is spent on clothes, the need of better homes, the men and women who teach, the boys in the breakers, what the people read, the three thousand saloons and what it costs to keep them going; crime and charity. All these and many other aspects of social life are treated at great length, and present a realistic picture that is nothing short of startling.

Dr. Roberts is not satisfied merely to observe, but he notes, with much painstaking care, what remedies for evils may be applied, and how they may be applied. His concluding chapter is especially filled with thoughtful, helpful suggestions. He looks for betterment from three sources: first, by the law, which must be enacted at Harrisburg; secondly, through personal effort; and, thirdly, through the Church. His book is one of extraordinary value and of the deepest interest.

The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers. A Study in Immigration. By Frank Julian Warne, Ph.D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1904.

This little book shows how the competition of the so-called Slav races, including the Italian, for places in and about the hard-coal mines of the English-speaking mine workers, has resulted in a conflict between these two distinct groups for industrial supremacy in hard-coal mining, and how this is forcing the English-speaking nationalities out of this industry and out of that section. The author presents many startling economic facts relating to the anthracite

coal regions of Pennsylvania, and his book is a notable study of a most important topic. He regards the activity of the United Mine Workers of America as the one bright ray of hope lighting up the uncertain future. The book is the result of a close investigation, and is an admirable summary of a difficult problem.

Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. By an Ex-Reporter. [Philadelphia: Campion & Co., 1904.]

This is a very brief and wholly inadequate sketch of Chestnut Street from the Delaware River to its furthest westernmost extremity. The writer notes such buildings as attract him, and comments on their occupants and uses. He is obviously lacking in architectural knowledge. The brochure makes no pretense to historical information. The illustrations are exclusively of the most rural—and therefore the least known—aspects of this famous thoroughfare.

The Mammals of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. By Samuel N. Rhoads. Philadelphia: Privately Published, 1903.

This book treats of both land and sea mammals, living and extinct, recent and fossil, found in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the feral state. It includes not only those indigenous or native, but those that have been introduced, whether by man's direct importation or by voluntary migration due to faunal and floral changes wrought by the deforesting and settling of the country since the beginnings of Colonial history. Each species and sub-species is given its most approved popular and scientific nomenclature, type, locality, faunal distribution, distribution in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, records in the two States, habits, etc., together with extended literary references and life histories. The fossil species are more briefly considered and treated apart. The book is illustrated with photographs and with a faunal map in colors.

Anniversaries and Memorial Celebrations in 1903

CHURCHES.

ABINGTON, Montgomery County.—*Friends' Meeting House*. Two hundred and twentieth anniversary. No alteration has been made in this building since May, 1756, when the east end was enlarged with galleries for the first quarterly meeting held here, except a renovation of the interior surfacings and furnishings.

AMBLER, Montgomery County.—*Upper Dublin Evangelical Lutheran Church*. One hundred and fiftieth anniversary, November 1. The present church building was dedicated February 4, 1900.

CHESTER, Delaware County.—*Marcus Hook Baptist Church*. Fiftieth anniversary of the erection of the church building, October 18. The one hundredth anniversary of the church organization was celebrated in 1889.

CHESTER, Delaware County.—*St. Paul's P. E. Church*. Two hundredth anniversary, January 18-25. The foundations of the old church building were laid July, 1702; it was opened January 24, 1703; extensive repairs were made in 1835; a new church was opened May 4, 1851; the present building was consecrated January 25, 1903, at the conclusion of the bicentennial. Bishop Potter [Past President of the Pennsylvania Society] was confirmed in this church.

COLUMBIA, Lancaster County.—*Salem German Evangelical Lutheran Church*. One hundredth anniversary, June 7. The organization of the church was agitated by Dr. Muhlenberg of Trinity Church, Lancaster, in 1803. In 1805 the German Reformed and Lutherans began the erection of a church building for their joint use. It was dedicated July 30, 1821. The English-speaking element withdrew in 1850, and in 1853 the joint ownership was terminated by mutual agreement. In 1863 the church severed its connection with the Ministerium, and in 1883 connected itself with the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

BRIDGEVILLE, Allegheny County.—*Bethel Presbyterian Church*. One hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, September 19. The

church was founded by "Father" John Clark in 1778. In its long history the church has had but four pastors.

EASTON, Northampton County.—*Delaware Street M. E. Church.* Fiftieth anniversary, October 18. The origin of the church dates from 1834, with class meetings held at irregular intervals; a frame building on the site of the present church edifice was dedicated in 1844; a charter for a separate church was obtained in 1847; and the first regular pastor was installed by the Philadelphia Conference in 1853. The present building was dedicated in 1866.

GRIMVILLE, Berks County.—*Bethel Zion's Church.* One hundredth anniversary, September 13. The congregation was organized in 1761, when fifty acres of land were bought by the Lutheran congregation under the Rev. E. W. Schaum. The corner-stone was laid May 18, 1761, and the church dedicated October 3, 1762. The present building was erected in 1803 and was remodeled in 1882. The Reformed congregation was given equal rights in the building by the Lutherans in 1844.

HORSHAM, Montgomery County.—*Friends' Meeting.* One hundredth anniversary of the erection of the meeting house, November. A place of worship was established here in 1716. The present edifice was built in 1803.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Lancaster County.—*Eastland Friends' Meeting.* One hundredth anniversary, September 12. The first meeting was held in a school house in 1796, and the first organized meeting in 1803.

MARCUS HOOK, Delaware County.—*St. Martin's P. E. Church.* Two hundredth anniversary celebrated February 22; the proper date was December 18, 1902. The graveyard was dedicated in 1699, and the Parish began in 1702.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP, Allegheny County.—*Mifflin United Presbyterian Church.* One hundredth anniversary, October 8. The congregation was formally organized by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1803, although it had existed for some years earlier. From 1800 to 1805 worship was held in a tent near Red Bud Spring. Then a log house was built, which was used until 1844, when a church building of red brick was erected. This was replaced by the present building of buff brick in 1902.

NEW HANOVER, Montgomery County.—*Falckner, "Swamp," Evangelical Lutheran Church.* Two hundredth anniversary, November 28-29. The Swamp congregation is one of the oldest founded

by German Lutherans of this country. The first pastor was the Rev. Daniel Falckner, a brother of the Rev. Justus Falckner. The present Swamp church building was erected in 1767, and although the interior has been transformed, the exterior remains practically as originally built. The pipe organ, placed in the church in 1803

Daniel Falckner

by Christian Diffenderffer, is still used. During the Revolution the church was used as a hospital for Washington's soldiers, and the adjoining burying ground contains many Revolutionary graves.

PALMYRA, Lebanon County.—*Bindnagle's Church*, three miles north of Palmyra. One hundredth anniversary of the present building, September 13. The first church, of which the Rev. John Casper Stoever was the first pastor, was built about 1753 and stood for fifty years.

PERRYSVILLE, Allegheny County.—*Highland Presbyterian Church*. One hundredth anniversary, September 23 (deferred from June). The church was organized in 1803. It was chartered in 1821, and the present building erected in 1836. The Rev. Robert Patterson was the first regular pastor.

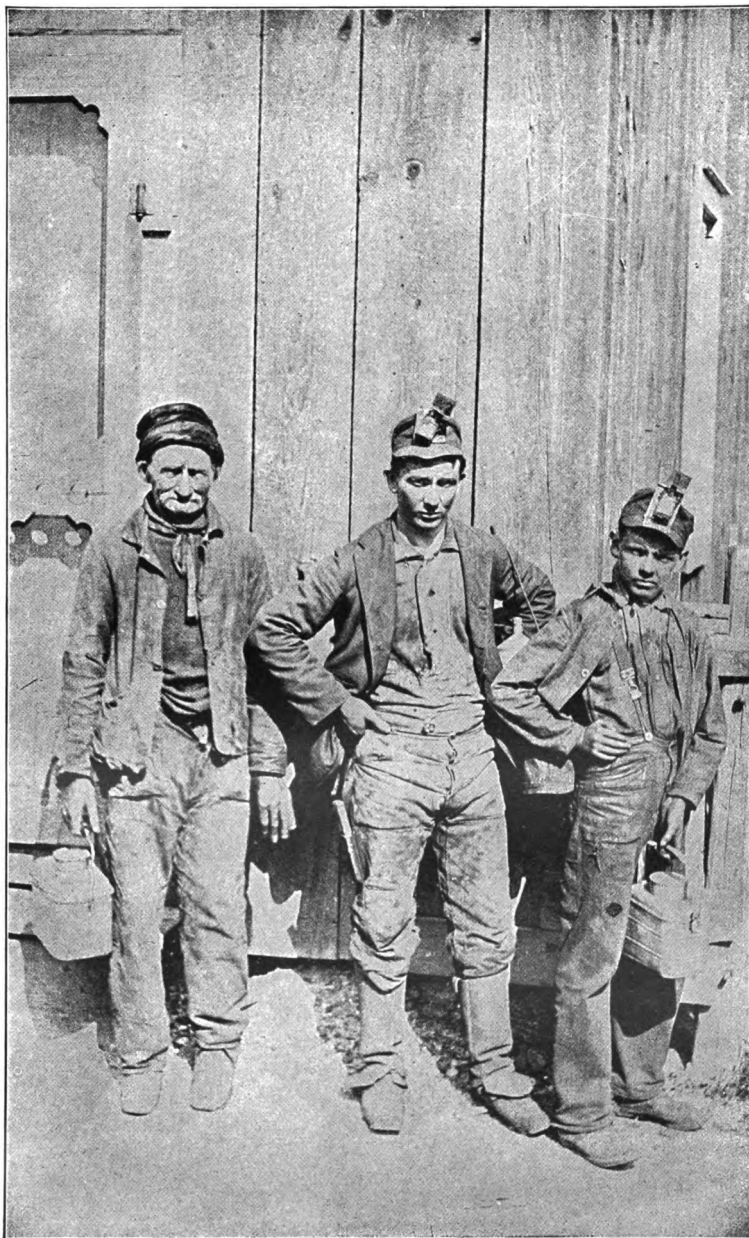
PHILADELPHIA.—*Forty Hours' Devotion*. Fiftieth anniversary of its introduction into the Diocese of Philadelphia, May 26. It was introduced into Philadelphia in the church of St. Philip Neri by Bishop Neumann.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Holmesburg Presbyterian Church*. Fiftieth anniversary, June 15-19. The church was an outgrowth of the Frankford Presbyterian Church.

PHILADELPHIA.—*St. Alphonsus' German Roman Catholic Church*. Fiftieth anniversary, June 14.

PHILADELPHIA, Falls of the Schuylkill.—*St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church*. Fiftieth anniversary, September 27. Originally a mission of St. Stephen's Church, the congregation worshipped in private houses, and later in a hall. The present church building was dedicated in 1855.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Second Baptist Church*. One hundredth anniversary, March 1. The church was organized March 5, 1803, by



From "Anthracite Coal Communities."

Copyright, 1904, by the Macmillan Co.

THREE GENERATIONS OF MINE EMPLOYEES.



॥ ॐ ॥

twenty members of the First Church. Its first building was at New Market above Poplar Street, and was dedicated December 15, 1803. It was remodeled in 1860. The present building was dedicated March 18, 1875. The Rev. William White was the first pastor. The Frankford Baptist Church (1807); the New Market Street, now the Fourth Baptist Church (1817); the Mount Tabor Baptist Church (1839); the Baptist Meeting House, now the First Baptist Church, Allentown (1867); and the Richmond Baptist Church are outgrowths of the Second Church.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Second Presbyterian Church.* One hundred and sixtieth anniversary, December 6-13. The church owed its origin to the influence of the Rev. George Whitefield, the first pastor being the Rev. Gilbert Tennent. The congregation first worshipped in a hall on Arch Street, and built itself a church building in 1750 at Third and Arch Streets. This was enlarged and rebuilt in 1809. In 1837 a new building was occupied on Seventh Street below Arch. For a time worship was held on Broad Street above Spruce, and in 1872 final removal was made to the present church edifice at Twenty-first and Walnut Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Westminster Presbyterian Church.* Fiftieth anniversary, January 18-20. The church began in a hall of the Franklin Hose House, April, 1852, and was formally organized January 20, 1853. The corner-stone of the church building, Broad and Fitzwater Streets, was laid September 29, 1856; the interior was renewed and the church reopened, December 4, 1898. The Rev. Dr. Robert Watts was the first pastor.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Tabernacle M. E. Church.* Fiftieth anniversary, November 15. The nucleus of this church was formed in 1851, when a number of Methodists who had removed to the northern section of the city were gathered together by the Rev. George Quigley, who preached to them in a house belonging to Trinity M. E. Church on Eleventh Street, near what was then known as Camac's Woods. In September, 1853, a house opposite the present site of the church was obtained, and the congregation organized as the Tabernacle M. E. Church. The Rev. William Major was the first regular pastor. A temporary chapel was immediately built, and was displaced in 1864 by a two-story brick structure, to which numerous additions and improvements have been since made.

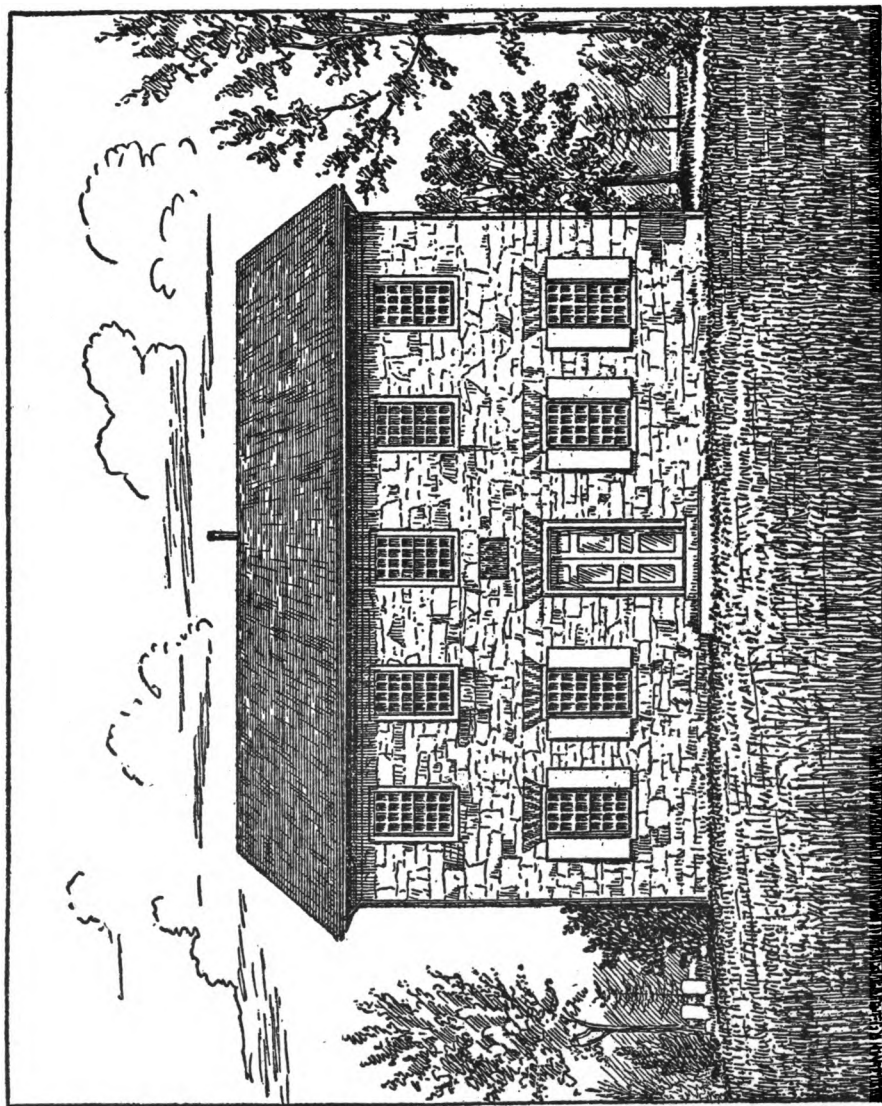
PITTSBURG.—*St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church.* Fiftieth anniversary, December 13.

PITTSBURG.—*Second Presbyterian Church.* One hundredth anniversary, October 18-20. The first sermon before the nucleus of the present congregation was preached October 19, 1803, by the Rev. William Wylie in the German Lutheran Church, Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street. In the following year a church was built on Diamond Street directly behind the site of the Grand Opera House. It was burned March 26, 1844, and a second building was erected on Fifth Avenue near Wood Street, which was burned June 7, 1850, rebuilt, and afterward sold. The edifice at Penn Avenue and Seventh Street, built in 1858, was sold in June, 1904.

PITTSBURG.—*Smithfield M. E. Church.* One hundred and fifteenth anniversary, November 29. It is one hundred and fifteen years ago, says an article in the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, since the Methodist Conference at Uniontown appointed Charles Conaway preacher in charge of the new work on the Pittsburg circuit. This is the first appearance of the name of Pittsburg in the official annuals of Methodism. It has since become the name of an annual conference and one of the most honored in Methodist history. It is to celebrate the advent of Methodism and the founding of the old Smithfield Street Church that the jubilee was opened.

While Conaway was the first man whose name stands officially connected with Methodism in Pittsburg he was not the first of the great itinerant brotherhood to appear in Pittsburg. In the autumn of 1785 Rev. Wilson Lee, then one of the preachers on the Redstone circuit, visited this place and preached in a tavern which stood on Water Street, near Ferry, and was probably the first Methodist sermon ever heard in Pittsburg. When Conaway came to Pittsburg there was no organization of any kind. That he preached here is certain, but how often or in what place and with what regularity is not known.

In 1792 Valentine Cook, the fiery evangelist and fearless champion of Methodism succeeded Conaway, and to him Methodism in western Pennsylvania owes more than to any one man for its defense and the triumphs of its doctrines. He was followed by Daniel Hitt and Alward White, and later by John Watson and Richard Ferguson, until 1796. So far as can be ascertained, not a convert had been made during the eight years which had elapsed since Conaway came to the circuit. The people were rude and godless on the one hand or stiff Calvinists on the other, who detested Methodism and opposed it as an offspring of the devil. Under these condi-



From "Proceedings Penn.-German Society," V. 12.

Copyright, 1902, by Penn.-German Society.

OLD ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, NEAR SHIREMANSTOWN, PA., ERECTED 1798.

tions it is not strange that Methodism was somewhat slow in getting a footing. But it came at last.

To John Wrenshall belongs the honor of permanently founding Methodism in Pittsburg. He was born in England on December 27, 1761; came to Philadelphia in 1794 and to Pittsburg in 1796. For forty-one years he was a local preacher, the friend of Bishop Asbury, and the first minister ordained by him west of the Ohio. He was a man of solemn countenance and great seriousness of manner and a fine musician. He died September 25, 1821, in a house on Fourth Avenue, at the corner of Chancery Lane, and is buried in a vault in the rear of the First Presbyterian Church on Wood Street.

Wrenshall was the progenitor of a highly respected family, some of whom are still here, and among the most distinguished was his granddaughter, Mrs. General Grant. He was a man of fine culture, deep piety and great earnestness. Finding no regular service here, and the people destitute of religion, he began to hold meetings in an old deserted log church belonging to the Presbyterians which stood on Wood Street, near Sixth Avenue. His first sermon appears to have been greatly enjoyed, by the attendance, many of whom were officers and soldiers from the garrison. But after a few Sabbaths the Presbyterians served notice on him that he could not have the use of the place any longer. In this emergency Mr. Peter Shiras, who lived at the Point and owned the site of Fort Pitt, offered a room in the barracks of the old fort, which was gladly accepted.

Thus Fort Pitt, which cost Great Britain over \$250,000, became the first regular meeting place for Methodist preaching in Pittsburg. The meetings continued here for seven years, when Mr. Shiras sold the old fort to General James O'Hara. Again the little organization was without a home, but about this time, in the summer of 1803, there came to Pittsburg another Englishman, named Thomas Cooper, and his family, all devout Methodists. Cooper put new life in the little band, and from this time forward it never halted in its march.

He became class leader instead of Peter Shiras, and he and John Wrenshall kept open houses to Methodist preachers and people. From the fort the meetings were continued behind Wrenshall's store, then in the court house, and again at the residence of Cooper. They sorely needed some better accommodations, and it was not until seven more years had passed that the desired end was

attained. In 1810 a lot was purchased on the corner of Front Street (now First Avenue) and Smithfield Street for \$300. On this lot they erected a plain brick church 30 x 40 feet.

The period intervening between the erection of the first church and the erection of the second in 1817 saw the membership increase to such an extent that the need of a more commodious house of worship was felt. On May 30, 1817, they purchased the three lots on the corner of Smithfield Street and Seventh Avenue, on which the present church stands. The building of the first church on this site took almost a year. It was a plain brick structure, large for its day, and had a gallery on the two sides and at the one end, according to the custom of the time. It became the scene of many important activities, religious and otherwise. Rev. John Baer preached the first sermon in the first church, which stood on this site in 1818, and the last in 1848.

In 1829 came the secession of the Methodist Protestant element, and the controversies which gained such force in that movement are being felt in Pittsburg to-day. It ended in the Methodist Protestants taking about half the membership and about half the property. They built their first church in Fifth Avenue, and have been a strong organization ever since.

The first church was pulled down, and the present structure erected in 1848, and has continued, without material change in the original plans, to the present day.

PITTSBURG.—*Chatham Street Welsh Baptist Church.* Seventy-fifth anniversary, December 20. Organized in 1828, the Chatham Street Church is the second oldest congregation in Pittsburg, and the eighth oldest in western Pennsylvania. It is an offspring of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, and was organized by the Rev. Jacob Morris.

ROBESONIA, Berks County.—*St. Daniel's (Corner) Evangelical Lutheran Congregation.* One hundred and fiftieth anniversary, September 12-13. The Rev. J. N. Kurtz, D.D., was the first pastor, 1747 or 1750 to 1770.

SCRUBGRASS, Venango County.—*Presbyterian Church.* One hundredth anniversary, September 8-9. It was organized in 1802 or 1803. The Rev. Robert Johnson was the first pastor, ministering to the congregation from October 19, 1803, to January 2, 1811. The present church building was erected in 1845.

SHARPSBURG, Allegheny County.—*St. Joseph's Beneficial Society*, affiliated with St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Fiftieth anniversary, November 22.

VANCEVILLE, Somerset Township, Washington County.—*Pigeon Creek Baptist Church*. One hundredth anniversary, August 20. The church was organized August 27, 1803. Until 1826 it belonged to the Redstone Association; then for thirty years to the Monongahela Association; and since 1859 has formed a part of the Ten-mile Association, which includes about twenty churches. The present church building was erected in 1857 and was dedicated in 1858.

WEST FAIRVIEW, Cumberland County.—*Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation*. One hundredth anniversary, November 7-8.

EDUCATIONAL.

BEAVER, Beaver County.—*Beaver College and Musical Institute*. Fiftieth anniversary, September 15. The Rev. Sheridan Baker was the first president.

LANCASTER, Lancaster County.—*Franklin and Marshall College*. Fiftieth anniversary of the union of Franklin and Marshall



SEAL OF FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE.

Colleges, June 7. The charter of Franklin College, located in Lancaster, is dated March 10, 1787; it originated in a general movement among the Germans for higher education, in which the Rev. Drs. Helmuth, Weiberg, Hendel, and H. E. Muhlenberg were conspicuously active. The institution was named after Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who

was the largest individual contributor to the endowment. Dr. Muhlenberg was the first principal. Instruction began July 18, 1787, in the Brew House, which stood near Trinity Lutheran Church; subsequently the college removed to the Store House which had been built during the Revolution for the preservation of government stores, and which is still standing—altered into dwellings, and known as Franklin Row.

The career of the college was not wholly prosperous, and in 1827 the Lancaster County Academy was founded by friends of the college as a classical school; later the college was revived and a union effected with Marshall College in 1853.

The charter of Marshall College is dated March 31, 1836. It was the outgrowth of the High School of the German Reformed Church located first at York, and afterward at Mercersburg, the founding of which was agitated as early as 1820. Rev. Dr. F. A. Rauch was the first president. The Theological Seminary buildings were erected in 1836, and the seminary subsequently became famous as the scene of the early labors of the celebrated Rev. Drs. John Williamson Nevin and Philip Schaff.

The formal opening of the Franklin and Marshall College took place June 7, 1853. James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, was the first president of the Board of Trustees of the united colleges; the Rev. E. V. Gerhart was the first president, and was elected in 1854. The corner-stone of the college building was laid on July 24 of the same year.

MEDIA, Delaware County.—*Teachers' Institute*. Fiftieth annual session October 19-23.

FRATERNAL.

ALTOONA, Blair County.—*Mountain Lodge, No. 281, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, September 8. Chartered, September 5, 1853.

ARDMORE, Montgomery County.—*Cassia Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, June 20. Chartered, March 7. Constituted, June 21, 1853.

BELLEFONTE, Centre County.—*Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, February. Chartered, February 21, 1853.

BROOKVILLE, Jefferson County.—*Hobah Lodge, No. 276, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, October 29. Chartered, November 3, 1853.

BUTLER, Butler County.—*Butler Lodge, No. 272, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, March. Chartered, March 7, 1853. No celebration.

CATASAUQUA, Lehigh County.—*Porter Lodge, No. 284, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, September. Chartered, September 5, 1853.

CLARION, Clarion County.—*Clarion Lodge, No. 277, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, September. Chartered, September 5, 1853. No celebration.

COLUMBIA, Lancaster County.—*Columbia Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, December. Chartered, December 19, 1853.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Blair County.—*Juniata Lodge, No. 282, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, September. Chartered, September 5, 1853.

JOHNSTOWN, Cambria County.—*Cambria Lodge, No. 278, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, October 20. Chartered, September 5, 1853.

LATROBE, Westmoreland County.—*Loyalhanna Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, June. Chartered, June 6, 1853. No celebration.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Hamilton Lodge, No. 274, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, September. Chartered, September 5, 1853.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Keystone Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, May 2. Chartered, March 7, 1853.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Franklin Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.* Seventy-fifth anniversary, January 16.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Herman Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F.* Seventy-fifth anniversary, July 28.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Peter Fritz Lodge, No. 486, I. O. O. F.* Fiftieth anniversary.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Junior Order United American Mechanics.* Fiftieth anniversary, September 14, 15, 16. The Order was organized in the old Concord School House, in Germantown, in 1853.

PITTSBURG.—*Monongahela Lodge, No. 269, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, December 17. Chartered, March 7, 1853. No celebration.

ST. CLAIR, Schuylkill County.—*Anthracite Lodge, No. 285, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, December. Chartered, December 15, 1853.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Schuylkill County.—*Page Lodge, No. 270, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, March. Chartered, March 7, 1853. No celebration.

INSTITUTIONAL.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Beneficial Saving Fund Society.* Fiftieth anniversary, April 20. It was incorporated April 20, 1853. Charles A. Repplier was the first president.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Northern Home for Friendless Children.* Fiftieth anniversary, May 13.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia National Bank.* One hundredth anniversary, September 19. The bank opened for business September 19, 1803; it was chartered by the State Legislature March, 1804. George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the first president.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAMP NESHAMINY, Bucks County.—One hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, commemorated by the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution at Camp Neshaminy on the Little Neshaminy, June 20.

LEWISBURG, Union County.—*Union County Agricultural Society.* Fiftieth annual fair, opened September 29.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Commodore John Barry.* One hundredth anniversary of Barry's death commemorated by the Philadelphia Chapter of the Knights of Columbus, September 13.

VALLEY FORGE, Chester County.—One hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the encampment under Washington, commemorated June 19.

Anniversaries and Memorial Celebrations in 1904

CIVIC.

FIFTY YEARS OF CONSOLIDATED PHILADELPHIA.

William Penn's first charter of Philadelphia is dated Third Month, 20, 1691, and refers to Humphrey Morrey as "the present mayor." He created the town a borough city in a charter issued October 25, 1702, and Edward Shippen was the first mayor chosen under this document. The first charter to the city granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature is dated March 11, 1789. For many years



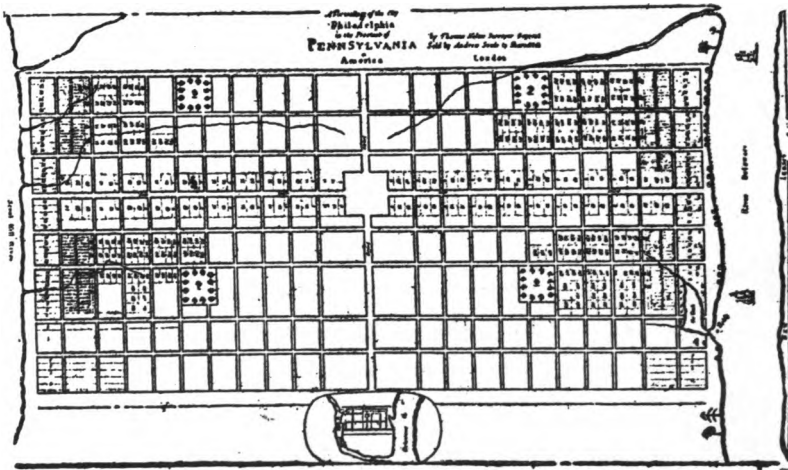
SEAL OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, 1683.

the territory included within the limits of the county of Philadelphia comprised many townships and districts.

The townships established before 1684 included Bristol, Byberry, Dublin, Germantown, Kingessing, Merion, Moreland Manor, Oxford, and Plymouth.

In 1741 the townships were Amity, Allamingle, Byberry, Bristol, Blockley, Creesham, Cheltenham, Colebrookdale, Douglass, Lower Dublin, Upper Dublin, Exeter, Franconia, Frederick, Germantown, Gwynedd, New Hanover, Upper Creek, Upper Merion, Lower Merion, Manatawny, Northern Liberties, Norriton, Oxford, Ouley, Providence, Perkiomen, Skippack, Passyunk, Moyamensing, Plymouth, Roxborough, Salford, Springfield, Towamensing, Whitpaine, Whitmarsh, Worcester, Wayamensing.

In 1762 the list included Abington, Bristol, Blockley, Byberry, Cresham, Germantown, Cheltenham, Douglass, Frederick, Franconia, Gwynedd, Horsham, Hatfield, Kingsess, Limerick, Lower Merion, Lower Salford, Lower Dublin, Lower end of Germantown,

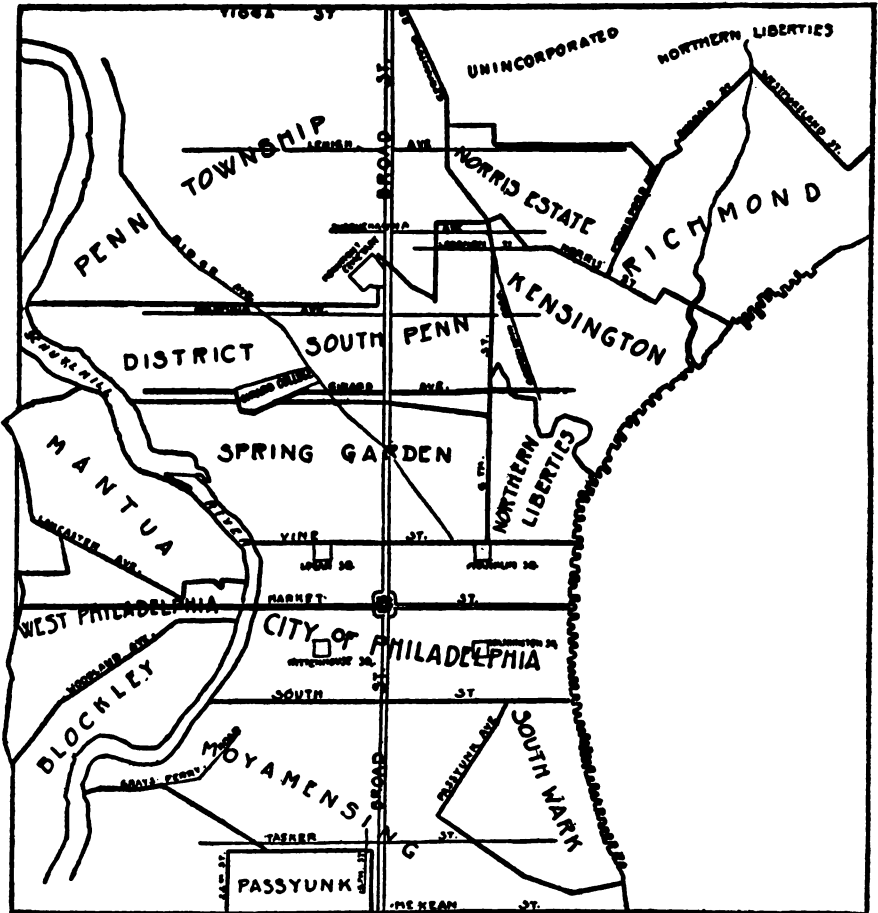


MAP OF PHILADELPHIA BY THOMAS HOLME, 1700.

Moyamensing, District of Southwark, Montgomery, Marlborough, Manor of Moreland, New Hanover, Norriton, Northern Liberties, Oxford, Perkiomen, Plymouth, Passyunk, Providence, Roxborough, Skippack, Springfield, Towamensing, Upper end of Germantown, Upper Salford, Upper Dublin, Upper Merion, Worcester, Whitpaine, Whitmarsh. Some of these were subsequently transferred to other counties.

Among other places, with dates of incorporation, were Spring Garden (1813), Kensington (1820), Penn (1844), West Philadelphia (1844), Bridesburg (1849), Frankford (1799), White Hall

(1849), Aramingo (Doverville) (1850), Richmond (1847), Belmont (1853). Northern Liberties and Penn were names applied to both districts and townships having independent governments. The



From the "Public Ledger."

MAP OF PHILADELPHIA AND ADJACENT DISTRICTS IN 1854.

incorporated districts had more or less independent powers, but were actually allied with the city government. Their affairs were usually conducted by a Board of Commissioners, whose president had many of the powers of a Mayor.

The districts of Southwark, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring Garden, Moyamensing, Penn, Richmond, West Philadelphia, and Belmont were so near to the city as to be, for all practical purposes, a part of it; and their admission to the greater municipality meant hardly more than giving a common name to so many parts of a single whole. Some of the more remote regions, however, had then, as some of them still have, such a rural aspect as to make the question of their inclusion a matter of some debate. Moreover, many of them had developed local characteristics which fifty years of consolidation have scarce obliterated.

The development and relation of the outlying districts resulted in much confusion in government as well as in many awkward jealousies. The old city was entirely surrounded with independent and semi-independent communities, keenly alive to their own inherent rights and bitterly jealous of any intrusion by the parent

Thos. Holmes

community. There was absolutely no concerted action in the development of the city. The authorities were often opposed to each other, and a constable's authority could often be avoided by stepping from one side of a street to another. The jealousies of the companies of volunteer firemen were particularly acute, resulting in a veritable reign of terror between 1840 and 1850, culminating in riots in 1844, which clearly demonstrated the necessity of adequate and general police protection. "The fire companies," says a recent writer, "were organized bands of warriors, who went out on a concerted signal to do battle with their recognized foes. They would fight a fire with sufficient courage, but that done, the real battle was begun. Each company had its allies, who came to its support if pressed, and it was an understood custom, especially of a Sunday afternoon, to give an alarm, if not to start a fire, to furnish opportunity for a battle. The solid shutters of old Philadelphia houses were useful to the inhabitants on these occasions."

Then, in 1849, the agitation for better city government began. It was a long-continued, earnestly fought contest that extended over ten years. Among those particularly active in bringing about

the final result were Eli K. Price, Frederick Fraley, William C. Patterson, Matthias W. Baldwin, William L. Hirst, and David Faust.

The scope and purpose of the Consolidation Act are well expressed in its own words. The opening clause provided "That the corporate name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia shall be changed to the City of Philadelphia, and the boundaries of the said city shall be extended so as to embrace the whole of the territory of the county of Philadelphia, and all the powers of the said corporation as enlarged and modified by this act shall be exercised and have effect within the said county and over the inhabitants thereof." It was also provided that the county of Philadelphia shall continue to be one of the counties of the Commonwealth, and all county officers not superseded by the act were continued in office.

So radical an instrument, abolishing, as it did, all then existing borough, district and township governments, naturally excited lively opposition. The county was Democratic and the city Whig, and political claims and preferences immediately rose to the surface. District leaders opposed the measure, fearing it would deprive them of office; rural townships feared the cost of city taxes; the City Councils of Philadelphia put forth a fear lest the city trusts be endangered. Political and local questions were largely settled by dividing the outlying districts into wards which corresponded, as closely as possible, with their original boundaries; and as the act provided that the enlarged municipality should assume all the debts of the lesser communities, each district immediately issued bonds for public improvements of many sorts, aggregating large amounts.

The act signed in February, 1854, provided for the first city election in June of that year. An active campaign ensued. The "Know Nothing" element, especially strong in Kensington and the Northern Liberties, supported Robert T. Conrad, the Whig candidate, who was chosen first mayor of the consolidated city. The opposing Democratic candidate, Richard Vaux, succeeded him two years later, when the "Know Nothing" party had largely subsided. Mayor Conrad took the oath of office on June 12, but as the old municipalities did not cease their existence until the end of the month, the new city government only came fully into operation on July 1, 1854. The semi-centennial of this consolidation, the first of

its kind in America, was duly commemorated in Philadelphia on June 30, 1904.

A writer describing Philadelphia in 1854 says that the city "extends from Southwark to Richmond, a distance of nearly five miles, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. Innumerable steamboats, sailboats, etc., travel along her shore—merchantmen and packets bring her the wealth of the most distant climes. Still her progress is onward. The enterprise of her citizens was never more displayed than at present. Railroads and canals pour into her lap the treasures alike of our own mountains and the great valley of the glorious West. The city is extending with wondrous strides; year by year



SEAL OF PHILADELPHIA, 1683.

streets are being laid out, and houses, extending away for squares, arise, as if by the hand of magic, and ground that lately waved in golden harvest—Spring Garden and Penn, twelve years ago—were rural districts. Now look at them! We remember rambling five years since through fields immediately north of Poplar Street, where are now beautiful streets, adorned with tasty and, in many instances, magnificent houses. In the West End the change is no less extraordinary. Who does not remember the duck ponds and commons out Broad Street? They are gone, and houses, unrivaled in any city for architectural taste and elegance, now line Vine, Race, Arch, Chestnut, Walnut, Locust, Spruce, and the intermediate streets. The Schuylkill no longer bounds us. Improvement is now in rapid march through the beautiful district of West Philadelphia. And no less marvelous are the changes taking place in Southwark, Moyamensing, etc. Those of our citizens whose business or inclinations keep them from 'rambling around' will be astonished and bewildered on visiting what they are apt to term the outskirts of the

city. A worthy gentleman, residing in Chestnut by Delaware Eighth Street, remarked to us the other day that he lately took a walk out west of Broad Street, and, said he, 'I could not believe my eyes; I thought this could not possibly be Philadelphia. The change, sir, is most wonderful.'"

The "worthy gentleman residing in Chestnut, near Delaware Eighth Street," had, nevertheless, says the *Public Ledger*, seen very little change compared with that which was to follow within a few years later. Philadelphia, at the time of consolidation, was still essentially a commercial city, extending along the Delaware, and with only a few of the resident streets closely built more than half way to the Schuylkill. The wharves, almost all the way from Southwark to Richmond, were filled with shipping. The warehouses were mainly along the river front—North and South Wharves—and in Water and Front Streets. Second Street was the great thoroughfare, north and south, the longest business street in the city, where the most popular retail trade was done. Third Street, north of Walnut, was the home of the bankers and the merchants. The Exchange, at Walnut and Dock Streets, was the real heart of the city. Here all the omnibus lines converged, and from the semi-circular space before the Exchange the omnibuses started, north, south and west, many of them lumbering up Chestnut Street and thence northward on streets as far west as Thirteenth. Chestnut Street at this time was paved with large cubes of granite, but the other streets altogether with cobblestones.

South Fourth Street was still the choicest residence quarter, though fashion had long been moving westward, especially on Walnut Street. Schuylkill Seventh (now Sixteenth Street) was about the limit of compact improvement, though there were many great houses far in advance of their time—like "Physick's Folly," at Schuylkill Fourth and Walnut, and Dr. James Rush's great brick mansion on Chestnut Street. St. Mark's Church was built in 1850, and the improvement around Rittenhouse Square had begun. The neighborhood of Logan Square, where was the new Cathedral, also was developing.

The market houses in the middle of Market Street, which had taken its name from them, extended from Front to Eighth Street. They had early caused the street to be devoted to trade, and had made it a sort of barrier between the two sides of the town. Beyond it the Friends lived in quiet elegance along Mulberry or Arch Street.



**CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,
PHILADELPHIA.**

The "ARCADE HOTEL," represented in the above Engraving has recently been opened for the accommodation of the Traveling public, on the plan of the European Hotels, where a man pays only for what he gets. Rooms may be engaged for one or more days, (as desired) and for which the charge is *Fifty Cents* per day. Meals may be had in the Ordinary at fixed prices, as follows:

Breakfast and Supper, each	25 Cents.
Dinner	50 do

The Table is set in the Ordinary at stated hours, and should Meals be desired between these hours, they may be had in the Restaurant in the Basement, which is the most extensive Establishment of the kind to be found in Philadelphia, and supplied with the best the Market affords.

The Chambers of the "ARCADE HOTEL" are well ventilated, easy of access, (any of them being reached by one flight of stairs) and are furnished in a style to suit the most fastidious.

In point of respectability it challenges comparison, of which the name of the owner (Dr. D. Jayne) is a sufficient guarantee.

No accommodation for Ladies.

J. D. BROWN, Proprietor.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1853.

The Stauffer Collection.

THE ARCADE HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

There was little trade above Market Street west of Fourth or Fifth, except on Eighth Street, where the retail shops extended as far as Vine. What may be called the fashionable retail trade was creeping slowly up Chestnut Street, but the actual center was still not far from the Delaware. The lawyers generally had their offices in their residences, and most tradesmen lived "over the store."

Half a century ago Chestnut Street, above the State House, was still mainly a resident street. The most fashionable stores in the city—Levy's dry goods store, Bailey & Kitchen's, and Oakford's—occupied the block between the Custom House and Fifth Street, where is now the Drexel Building. The chief hotels were near by—the United States, opposite the Custom House; the Franklin House and Congress Hall, below Third Street; the American, opposite the State House; the Merchants', in the business quarter, at Fourth and Arch, and Jones's Hotel, in Chestnut, above Sixth, and, most famous of them all, the great Girard House had just been built as far west as Ninth Street. The midday promenade on Chestnut Street was a regular incident of fashionable life. It extended usually from Thirteenth or Broad Street to the Custom House and return. The last of the old beaux who followed Madame Rush on this daily round has but lately passed away, having held to his custom to the last.

The people who lived in what was known as the city proper were in very large proportion the descendants of the early Philadelphians whose traditions they observed. They were the great merchants, the lawyers, the prominent citizens generally, and they had governed the city exclusively. Southwark had nearly as old traditions, as proud, but more democratic. To the northeast was a more varied and assertive population; to the northwest extended the residences of well-to-do folk of less distinguished lineage. The northwestern development of the city extended toward Fairmount, one of the show places, but Girard College was still in the fields, and beyond it there was nothing till we came to the distant villages. Germantown, a half-hour's journey by infrequent trains, was still a sequestered village. There had been much to separate and little to unite all these varied communities, each with its independent social and political existence, until the Consolidation act incorporated them in one great municipality. Many years and no little subsequent legislation were required to make the consolidation a fact, but from 1854 dates the modern growth of Philadelphia, as well

as the decay of the influences which had controlled the life and activity of the old city.

In 1850 nearly 30 per cent. of the population of what is now the city of Philadelphia was between Vine and South Streets. In 1900 but 7 per cent. of the population was within these limits. While the aggregate has grown from 409,045 to 1,293,697, the population of the old "city proper" has declined from 121,417 to 90,699. The old Philadelphia has been swallowed up in the new, except as it retains its preponderance in capital and invested property. The total valuation of the city and county, it may be noted, was \$128,218,-658 in 1853. In 1904 it is \$1,102,074,023—nearly a tenfold increase. It should be said that the earlier assessment represented not more than 60 per cent. of the actual value.

Up to the time referred to Philadelphia was still a commercial center. Although New York had already taken away its supremacy as a port, the shipping trade was of great significance. The writer already quoted notes that "the total number of ships, barques, brigs, schooners, steamers, barges, etc., entered in this port during the last year (1851) was about 30,000." The number entered in 1903 was 4,434. But in 1854 the inland commerce had but just begun. The Pennsylvania Railroad was in its infancy, and the other railroad connections were but little more developed. Though Philadelphia was already a great manufacturing center, all industries were upon a scale that now seems small. The controversies which preceded the Civil War were already disturbing the conservative population, and not long after the establishment of the new city government the panic of 1857, following the failure of the Bank of Pennsylvania, brought on a mercantile depression, which the outbreak of the war completed. Thenceforth all commercial conditions changed, and the new development of Philadelphia was on new lines, of which the older generation had known nothing.



SEAL OF GERMANTOWN, 1691.

COUNTY CENTENNIALS.

Six counties reached a hundred years' growth in 1904. These comprised Cambria, Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, and Tioga. They were erected by act of Legislature of March 26, 1804.

Cambria County was taken from Somerset and Huntingdon counties. Beulah was first designated as the county seat, but it was finally established at Ebensburg by act of 1805. An early historian states that Captain Michael McGuire was the first white man to settle within the limits of Cambria County. He settled in the neighborhood where the town of Loretto is now situated, in 1790. Cambria County included within its limits the celebrated Portage railroad. The most notable event in its later history was the Johnstown flood, June 1, 1889.

Clearfield County formed part of Lycoming County. A small triangular piece from that county was added to it in April, 1823. In 1843 a part of Elk County was taken from it. Clearfield County was placed provisionally in the charge of the commissioners of Centre County in 1805, but it elected its own commissioners in 1812, and was fully organized for judicial purposes by act of January 29, 1822. The county seat, Clearfield, was laid out under act of April 4, 1805. Edward Rickets, who took up land on both sides of Clearfield Creek, claims to have been the first pioneer in this region.

Jefferson County, like Clearfield, was taken from Lycoming. It was first attached to Westmoreland County for judicial purposes, and afterward to Indiana County. It first elected its own commissioners in 1824. The county seat, Brookville, was laid out in 1830.

McKean County was also taken from Lycoming County. It was organized for judicial purposes March 27, 1824. The county seat, Smethport, was laid out in 1807.

Potter County was likewise taken from Lycoming County. The county seat is Coudersport. John Keating, of Philadelphia, who owned vast tracts of lands in this region, gave half of the town plot for the use of the county. In 1852 an ill-starred attempt was made by Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, to found a Norwegian settlement in this county. At the end of the first year it was found that the title to the land was defective, and after much hardship the settlers removed to Michigan.

Tioga County originally formed part of Lycoming County. The seat of justice was established at Wellsborough in 1806, but it was not fully organized for judicial purposes until 1812. The county commissioners were first elected in 1808.

MORRISVILLE, *Bucks County*.—One hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the borough, May 24. It derives its name from Robert Morris, who had a mansion here and who at one time hoped this site would be used for the Federal capital. The estate was afterward purchased by the French royalist, General Victor Moreau, who lived on it for three years.

CHURCHES.

COLMAR, *Montgomery County*.—*Montgomery Baptist Church*. One hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary, June 19-22. The church was organized June 20, 1719, by ten Welsh immigrants. The Rev. Benjamin Griffith, who served for forty-three years, was the first pastor. The church has had but fourteen pastors in its entire history. It is the mother church of several Baptist churches, including those of Hilltown, New Britain, and Lower Providence.

COLUMBIA, *Lancaster County*.—*Trinity Reformed Church*. One hundredth anniversary, October 16. Trinity Church was organized in 1804, and for a number of years the members worshipped with the congregation of the Salem Lutheran Church in the building on Walnut Street, which was owned jointly by the two congregations until 1853, when the Reformed members sold their half to the Lutherans. In that year they purchased ground at Third and Cherry Streets, and began the erection of a church building. The first pastor was the Rev. Henry B. Shaffner.

CONSHOHOCKEN, *Montgomery County*.—*Conshohocken M. E. Church*. Fiftieth anniversary, April 3-10. The first Methodist sermon was preached in Conshohocken in 1848 by the Rev. T. C. Murphy, and the first steps to organize a separate congregation were taken in 1854. The corner-stone of the present structure, which is about to be abandoned, was laid August 1, 1857. The Rev. Lewis C. Pettit was the first pastor.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, *Blair County*.—*St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church*. Seventieth anniversary of the dedication of the church, March 20.

LANCASTER, Lancaster County.—*First Reformed Church*. Fiftieth anniversary of the church building, February 14. This date was also the one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary of the congregation.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Lancaster County.—*Little Britain Monthly Meeting*. One hundredth anniversary commemorated at Penn Hill Friends' Meeting House, October 22. Little Britain Monthly Meeting was originally held by a few Friends, members of West Nottingham Preparative Meeting, at a private house or school house. The first recorded reference to it is dated November, 1784. In September, 1757, Little Britain asked Nottingham Monthly Meeting for a Preparative Meeting, which was established in the following year. The Monthly Meeting at Little Britain was established in 1804.

MAYTOWN, Lancaster County.—*St. John's Lutheran Church*. One hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone, April 21. The corner-stone of the church was laid April 21, 1804; the congregation was organized in 1765.

McKEESPORT, Allegheny County.—*Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Monongahela*. One hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, October. The first church edifice occupied by this congregation was situated at some distance in the country from the site of the present church building, erected in 1874. Founded in 1779 by the Rev. John Cuthbertson, a missionary sent from Scotland to the wilds of America, it is one of the oldest Reformed Presbyterian churches that has maintained its existence to the present time.

MUDDY CREEK FORKS, York County.—*Guinston United Presbyterian Congregation*. One hundred and fiftieth anniversary, October 26. Organized in 1754, the congregation was originally called Queenstown. The present church building was erected in 1868 and remodeled in 1893.

NEW BRITAIN, Bucks County.—*New Britain Baptist Church*. One hundred and fiftieth anniversary, November 27. The church was organized November 28, 1754, and was an offshoot of the Montgomery Baptist Church, near Colmar. The present church edifice was built in 1815, and was enlarged in 1857. The Rev. Joseph Eaton was the first pastor.

NOTTINGHAM, Chester County.—*Union M. E. Church, Fremont Circuit*. One hundredth anniversary, November 20. The

original church building, of logs, was begun in 1803 and dedicated in 1804. In 1861 it was removed for the present edifice, known for some years as House's Meeting House, the ground having been donated by David House. Later on the name was changed to Union.

OTORARO, Lancaster County.—*Octoraro United Presbyterian Church*. One hundred and fiftieth anniversary, October 20. This church, and that of Oxford, were the earliest Associate congregations in America.

OXFORD, Chester County.—*First Presbyterian Church*. One hundred and fiftieth anniversary, October 19-30. Originally Associate Presbyterian, it was organized October 20, 1754, by the Rev. Alexander Gellatty and the Rev. Andrew Arnot, who were sent to Pennsylvania from Scotland. It became Associate Reformed Presbyterian in 1782 through the union of the Associate and Reformed Presbyterian churches. It continued as such until May 21, 1822, when it united with the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. The first house of worship, built of logs, was erected in 1745; a second, of brick, in 1775; and a third, 1833. The present building was built in 1865 and extensively altered in 1887. It was again enlarged and the pipe organ built in 1897.

OXFORD, Chester County.—*Oxford United Presbyterian Church*. One hundred and fiftieth anniversary, October 14. The first house of worship was built at what is now Third and Pine Streets. The congregation subsequently worshipped in a paper-mill belonging to Mr. James Fulton. In 1827 a church was built, now known as the Mount Airy School House, and used until 1851, when a larger one was erected. The present church building was built in 1893.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Blockley Baptist Church*. One hundredth anniversary, May 29. This was the first church in West Philadelphia, and when organized was known as the Baptist Church of the Township of Blockley. A previous church building was erected in 1854. A new edifice is in course of erection. The Rev. John Rutter was the first pastor.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Eleventh Street M. E. Church*. Fiftieth anniversary, October 9. The church was organized as a mission of the M. E. Union Church in 1854, the Rev. Dr. Francis Hodgson being the first pastor. Owing to the removal of the American population this church is likely to be occupied by an Italian mission in the near future.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Friends' Meeting House, Arch Street.* One hundredth anniversary, June 4. In 1701 William Penn donated to the Society of Friends a lot, of about two and a half acres, at Arch and Fourth Streets, for a burial ground. The Meeting Houses erected on this site consist of a center building and an east wing, both erected in 1804, and a west wing built a few years later.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Kensington ("Old Brick") M. E. Church.* One hundredth anniversary, November 20-27. This was the third house of worship built by the Methodists in Philadelphia. In 1804 the trustees of St. George's Church purchased a lot for the use of the new congregation at Queen, now Richmond Street and Point Road, now Marlborough Street. A church building was erected in 1805. A Sunday school was organized in June, 1821, and a new structure built for its use shortly after. The church was enlarged and rededicated July 21, 1833, and a larger and newer building was dedicated May 28, 1854. The Summerfield, Port Richmond, Siloam and Simpson Memorial churches are outgrowths of "Old Brick."

PHILADELPHIA.—*Pitman M. E. Church.* Fiftieth anniversary, December 18-25.

PHILADELPHIA.—*St. Timothy's P. E. Chapel.* Fiftieth anniversary, October 9-16. The parish was incorporated as the Church of Our Saviour in April, 1854. It took its present name in 1871. In May, 1904, its property was transferred to the corporation of St. James Parish.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.* One hundredth anniversary, November 13. The church is composed of two congregations, known as the Sixth and Seventh Presbyterian churches, which were united in 1873. The former, which is the older, was founded in 1804 by nine persons, members of the Second Presbyterian Church, who had been brought up as English Independents. They built a church in Ranstead Court, west of Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets. In 1843 the church moved to a new building at Broad Street and Penn Square, during the pastorate of Dr. Willis Lord.

The General Assembly met occasionally in the old Ranstead Court Church, and it was there that the disruption of the American Presbyterian Church occurred in 1838 when the New School Branch went to the First Church, while the Old School Branch remained in Ranstead Court. In 1870 the Presbyterian Hospital was organ-

ized in the lecture room of this church. The Rev. John Hey was the first pastor of the Ranstead Court Church.

October 17, 1816, the Independent Church was reorganized as the Second Dutch Reformed Church. This proving unsuccessful, it was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Philadelphia under the title of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, November 9, 1819. The first Presbyterian pastor was the Rev. Dr. William N. Engles, installed July 6, 1834. In the Broad Street building the separation between the Northern and Southern branches of the American Presbyterian Church occurred in 1861.

The Seventh Church formed its union with the Sixth Church in April, 1873, under the title of "Tabernacle." The Sixth Church was organized in 1814, and was a colony from the old Pine Street or Third Church. The first pastor was the Rev. Dr. William Neil (1816-1824). Its first services were held in Independence Hall until a brick edifice was erected on Spruce Street below Sixth.

The corner-stone of the present Tabernacle Church building was laid October 20, 1884, and the edifice was dedicated May 2, 1888, by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, its pastor for more than twenty-five years.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Tenth Presbyterian Church.* Seventy-fifth anniversary, March 13-16. The church was organized March 16, 1829, and the building at Twelfth and Walnut Streets completed December 7, 1829. The first pastor was the Rev. Thomas McAuley, D.D., installed December 17, 1829. The West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church was organized April 3, 1856, by thirty-four members of the Tenth Church. The union of the two churches, under the name of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, was consummated, by vote of the Tenth Church, May 24, 1893; by vote of the West Spruce Street Church, June 7, 1893; by vote of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, June 3, 1895; and by action of the Court, September 16, 1895.

PHILADELPHIA, UPPER ROXBOROUGH.—*Roxborough Presbyterian Church.* Fiftieth anniversary, July 17. The church property was originally known as "Hagy's Church," and was the outgrowth of a mission of the Reformed Dutch Church of Manyunk. Early in 1835 a movement began for the erection of a house of worship on land donated by John Hagy at Ridge Road and Port Royal Lane. The corner-stone was laid June 8, 1835, and the building dedicated May 23, 1836. A congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church was organized, and the Rev. S. A. Bumstead engaged to serve it for

part of his time. In 1853 it was resolved to discontinue relations with the Reformed Dutch Church and to affiliate with the Old School Presbyterian organization. Admission to the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia was granted April 19, 1854, and the Roxborough Presbyterian Church was enrolled in this Presbytery. The Rev. Joseph Beggs, then a student at Princeton, was chosen to supply the pulpit, and was ordained and installed as pastor May 17, 1855.

PITTSBURG.—*Grace P. E. Church*, Mount Washington. Fiftieth anniversary, January 21; deferred from October, 1903.

PITTSBURG.—*Mission Work by the United Presbyterian Church*. The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of foreign missionary work, particularly in Egypt and India, by the churches of the United Presbyterian faith, was commemorated in the Sixth U. P. Church, Pittsburg, December 6-8.

PITTSBURG.—*St. James' Roman Catholic Church, West End*. Fiftieth anniversary, April 17. Four churches have grown out of St. James': St. Martin's German Church, West End; St. Francis de Sales'; Holy Innocents', Sheraden, and St. Catherine's, Banks-ville.

PITTSBURG.—*St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church*. Fiftieth anniversary, January 24.

PITTSTON, Luzerne County.—*St. John's Roman Catholic Church*. Fiftieth anniversary, November 12.

PLYMOUTH MEETING, Montgomery County.—*Cold Point Baptist Church*. Fiftieth anniversary, April 24. The first church edifice was built in 1845, and is still standing near the building now in use. The congregation was organized April 5, 1854. Originally called Plymouth Baptist Church, the present name was given in 1868.

READING, Berks County.—*Trinity United Evangelical Church*. Fiftieth anniversary, September 29. Trinity is a mission church, the outgrowth of the First United Evangelical Church. Its first pastor was the Rev. B. D. Albright. The present church edifice was built in 1898.

SHARON, Mercer County.—*First Baptist Church*. One hundredth anniversary, June 26. The church was founded June 24, 1804, and the Rev. Thomas G. Jones was the first pastor; the present church edifice was built in 1884. The Luse Chapel was built in 1893.

SUNBURY, Northumberland County.—*First Reformed Church.* One hundred and twentieth anniversary, November 13. Conjointly with the Presbyterian and Lutheran churches the congregation worshipped in a union church building until 1793, when a church edifice was erected for it in which the members worshipped until 1847, at which time a brick structure was built which was enlarged in 1885.

WHITEMARSH, Montgomery County.—*Philadelphia Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania.* Fiftieth anniversary commemorated in Zion Lutheran Church, Whitemarsh, November 14. The first meeting of the Conference was held in the same church November 28, 1854.

WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming County.—*First Baptist Church.* Fiftieth anniversary, December 17.

EDUCATIONAL.

CARLISLE, Cumberland County.—*Dickinson College.* One hundredth anniversary of the rebuilding of "Old West College," June 6.

CHAMBERSBURG, Franklin County.—*Franklin County Teachers' Institute.* Fiftieth anniversary, November 15.

LITITZ, Lancaster County.—*Linden Hall Seminary.* One hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the North Wing of "The Hall," October 26.



SEAL OF LINDEN HALL SEMINARY.

PHILADELPHIA.—*St. Anne's Male School,* East Lehigh and Cedar Streets. Fiftieth anniversary, June 23. The corner-stone of the original building was laid July 1, 1854; the present school edifice was opened in September, 1895.

FRATERNAL.

ALLEGHENY, Allegheny County.—*Jefferson Lodge, No. 288, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, March. Chartered, March 6, 1854.

ASHLAND, Schuylkill County.—*Ashland Lodge, No. 294, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, December 6. Chartered, December 4, 1854.

BETHLEHEM, Northampton County.—*Bethlehem Lodge, No. 283, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, January 28. Chartered, September 5, 1853. The preliminary meeting for the organization of this Lodge was held December 28, 1853. The first regular meeting was held February 2, 1854.

GREENVILLE, Mercer County. *Eureka Lodge, No. 290, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, June. Chartered, June 5, 1854. No celebration.

HARRISBURG, Dauphin County.—*Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M.* One hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, November 10. Chartered, October 4, 1779; constituted, November 10, 1779.

McKEESPORT, Allegheny County.—*Blucher Lodge, No. 506, I. O. O. F.* Fiftieth anniversary, June 27. The Lodge was organized June 26, 1854, with twenty-three charter members.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Frankford Lodge, No. 292, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, September. Chartered, September 4, 1854.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Orient Lodge, No. 289, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, October 31. Chartered, June 5, 1854.

PITTSBURG.—*Milnor Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, April 29. Chartered, March 6, 1854.

READING, Berks County.—*DeMolay Commandery, No. 9, K.T.* Fiftieth anniversary, February 11.

SCRANTON, Lackawanna County.—*Union Lodge, No. 291, F. and A. M.* Fiftieth anniversary, November 29. Chartered, September 4, 1854.

SUNBURY, Northumberland County.—*Lodge No. 22, F. and A. M.* One hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, October. Chartered, October 4, 1779. No celebration.

YORK, York County.—*Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.* Fifty-first annual Conclave and fiftieth anniversary, May 23-25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Eleventh Street Opera House.* Fiftieth anniversary of an uninterrupted series of "seasons" of negro minstrelsy, December 5. The building on Eleventh Street, above Chestnut, was originally occupied by the congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church under the charge of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie. Sold to members of a Jewish congregation, it was transformed into a place of amusement. In March, 1855, Samuel Sanford became the proprietor, and the opera house began to achieve a reputation for a distinct type of entertainment, which it has since retained. Long famous as Carncross & Dixey's, this house has been known as Dumont's Minstrels for the past twelve years.

PHILADELPHIA.—*The Commercial Exchange.* Fiftieth anniversary, November 16. The Exchange was organized January 4, 1854, with 32 members. It first met in the Old Merchants' Exchange, Third and Dock Streets, and then in a small room in a building at Second and Gold Streets. It was known first as the "Flour and Grain Exchange Association," then as the "Corn Exchange Association." The present title was assumed May 24, 1867. In 1869 it moved to a building erected for its occupancy by the Chamber of Commerce, on Second Street, between Walnut and Chestnut, on the site formerly occupied by the "William Penn Slate Roof House." This was dedicated March 1, 1869, and was burned to the ground nine months later. The Exchange held a regular meeting the next morning in the warehouse of John Michener, and a new building was immediately decided upon. Pending its erection meetings were held in a room on Walnut Street, below Fifth. The new building, when completed, was occupied until December 31, 1895, when the Exchange moved to the Bourse, and rented its old quarters to the Keystone Telephone Company.

The Exchange has been active in many important public undertakings. It was one of the first trade organizations in the North to raise a regiment in the Civil War. This was the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, unofficially known in Philadelphia as the "Corn Exchange Regiment." It was commanded by Colonel Charles M. Prevost, and took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, the second battle of Bull Run, and Fredericksburg. The Exchange took a leading part in the establishment of the American Line, between Liverpool and

Philadelphia, the first line of transatlantic steamers to fly the American flag. It also has taken an active part in the contests with New York on the subject of inland freight differentials. The system of grain inspection conducted by the Exchange has been carried to a remarkably high degree of efficiency.

PHILADELPHIA.—*The Germantown Cricket Club*. Fiftieth anniversary, October 5-8. The club was formed in August, 1854, by residents of Germantown and vicinity interested in the advancement of cricket. It was formally organized June 14, 1855. For two years it had no grounds of its own, but made use of the cow pasture of Mr. William Wister. In 1856 a property was secured on Wister Street near Clinton, where cricket was played until 1861. Owing to the fact that many of its members had enlisted in the Civil War, it remained inactive until 1866. In July, 1866, it renewed its activity on grounds at Nicetown. March 17, 1890, it consolidated with the Young America Cricket Club (founded in 1855), and the Manheim grounds were opened. In 1896 the Clement property at Manheim and Morris Streets was purchased. In 1903 considerable additions and improvements were made to the buildings.

PITTSBURG.—*One Hundred Years of Banking*. The first bank in Pittsburgh opened for business, January 9, 1804, on Second Avenue near the point where the Wabash Railroad crosses to its terminal depot at Ferry Street. It was a branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, and was started by General Wilkins and John Thaw. It was the first bank west of the Alleghenies.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—*Decatur Centennial*. One hundredth anniversary of the burning of the frigate *Philadelphia* in the harbor of Tripoli by Decatur, commemorated by a special pyrotechnic display at Manhattan Beach, August 3.

STONY POINT.—*Battle of Stony Point*. The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary was observed by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society at the Stony Point Battlefield State Reservation, June 15. An account of the celebration at this place two years ago, with illustrations, appeared in the Year Book of the Society for 1903.

Pennsylvania Monuments and Memorials

PROPOSED OR ERECTED IN 1903.

BRADDOCK, Allegheny County.—*St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church*. The gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Schwab as a memorial to its pastor, the Rev. John Hickey; dedicated November 22.

CHESTER, Delaware County.—*Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument*, in memory of those from Delaware County who fought in the Civil War; built by the County; unveiled May 9.

EASTON, Northampton County.—*James Renwick Hogg Memorial*. A tablet in honor of James Renwick Hogg, the donor of Brainerd Hall, was unveiled in Lafayette College October 21.

EASTON, Northampton County.—*Jane Galloway Swift Memorial Window*, Trinity Church. The gift of George T. Cousins, May. Designed by J. & R. Lamb, of New York.

GETTYSBURG, Adams County.—*John Burns Monument*. Dedicated July 1. Burns offered his assistance to Colonel Wistar at Gettysburg at the age of seventy, and joined the Union skirmishes; he was wounded in three places. Fortieth anniversary of the battle.

GETTYSBURG, Adams County.—*Lincoln Memorial*, commemorating the address on the battlefield. Contract awarded February 19. The cost is met by an appropriation of Congress made February 11, 1895.

HANOVER, York County.—*Monument* to commemorate the engagement at Hanover on June 30, 1863, prior to the battle of Gettysburg. An equestrian statue, "The Picket," by Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor, of Boston, Mass., has been selected.

HARRISBURG, Dauphin County.—*Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage Memorial Pulpit* in Grace M. E. Church. Designed by Tiffany & Co., of New York; dedicated May 10.

INDIANA, Indiana County.—*Drinking Fountain*, presented by the Women's Christian Temperance Union to the County in commemoration of its one hundredth anniversary, June 16.

MERCERSBURG, Franklin County.—*James Buchanan Fund*, of \$100,000, provided by the will of his niece, Harriet Lane Johnston, for the erection of a suitable monument to President Buchanan at his birthplace, near Mercersburg.

MIDDLE SPRING, Cumberland County.—*Soldiers' Monument* in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Middle Spring, to the memory of the soldiers who were buried therein and who participated in the French and Indian war, the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war. Authorized by act of State Legislature, approved May 15.

PERRYSVILLE, Allegheny County.—*Patterson Memorial*. Tablet to the memory of the Rev. Robert Patterson, first regular pastor of the Highland Presbyterian Church, the gift of his daughter, Miss M. B. Patterson, to the church on the occasion of its centennial celebration, September 23. Mr. Patterson is regarded as the real founder of the church, and was pastor from 1807 to 1833. He was also the founder of the Pittsburg Academy, now the Western University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Battle of Germantown*. Monument voted by the State Legislature, May 15. The design of Frank Miles Day, architect, of Philadelphia, has been selected for erection.

PHILADELPHIA, Branchtown.—*Memorial to General James Tanner Agnew and Lieutenant-Colonel John Bird* in the de Benneville Cemetery. General Agnew was killed in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bird died in the same place on the same day. They were first buried in the "Lower Burial-Ground," on Germantown Avenue, but at the request of Sir William Howe, and with the consent of Dr. George de Benneville, they were reinterred in the northeast corner of the de Benneville Cemetery about the time the British army was withdrawn from its advanced lines to nearer Philadelphia. The recent extension of North Broad Street necessitated the removal of the bodies, and they were finally placed under the north wall of the western part of the cemetery. The new monument was erected by His Britannic Majesty's Government, and was unveiled on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Germantown, October 4.

PHILADELPHIA.—*James Campbell Memorial*. A bronze bust of Judge Campbell, by Ellicott, of Washington, placed in the Campbell Public School by his son, John M. Campbell, January 27. Judge Campbell came into prominence as one of the judges of the

local courts. He was afterward Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and was appointed Postmaster-General by President Franklin Pierce.

PHILADELPHIA.—*J. Howard Gibson Memorial.* A new altar, reredos and chancel screen, the entire expense of which was met by



From "Phonographic Magazine."

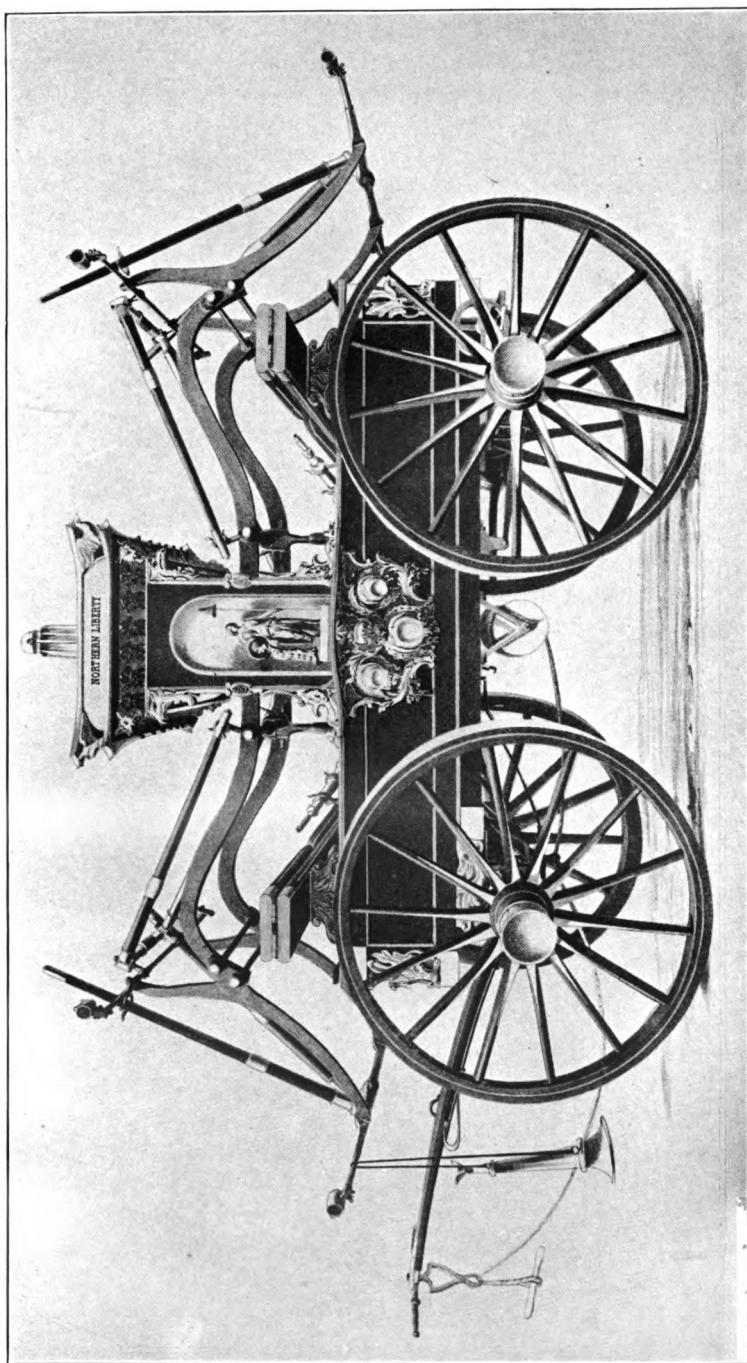
Courtesy of Nat. Shorthand Rep. Assn

THOMAS LLOYD.

Mrs. J. Howard Gibson, has been erected in St. James' P. E. Church, as a memorial to her late husband. It was designed by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects, Boston, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Lewis Elkin Memorial.* General Committee organized March 24 in appreciation of Mr. Elkin's gift by will of a fund of \$1,500,000, the income of which is to provide annuities to disabled teachers in the public schools of Philadelphia who have engaged in teaching for at least twenty-five years.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Thomas Lloyd Memorial;* erected by the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, August 22, in the cemetery adjoining St. Augustine's Church, where he is buried. Captain Lloyd is regarded as the father of American shorthand reporting. In 1785 he reported the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Assembly for the



THE NORTHERN LIBERTY FIRE ENGINE

The Stauffer Collection.

[illegible]

Courtesy of Nat. Shorthand Rep. Assn.

for the Government of the United States." He was the first shorthand reporter of the first National House of Representatives, and published in four volumes "The Congressional Register; or, History of the Proceedings and Debates of the First House of Representatives

of the United States of America." He published the acts passed in the first and second sessions of the First Congress, and other important public proceedings. Lloyd was born in London, August 14, 1756. He enlisted as a captain in the Third Maryland Regiment and was wounded in the battle of the Brandywine.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Lincoln Tablet*, Independence Hall. Bronze plate in the pavement of Chestnut Street, near the Washington statue, to commemorate the raising of a flag over the building by President Lincoln on February 22, 1861. Placed by Post 2, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. Dedicated February 21.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Memorial Tablet to the Associated Regiment of Foot* of Philadelphia, the first organized militia of the Province of Pennsylvania; Col. Abraham Taylor, Lt. Col. Thomas Lawrence, Major Samuel McCall. Erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the first floor of the tower of Independence Hall. Unveiled January 1.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Memorial to John D. Lankenau*. Bronze tablet placed in the German Hospital; unveiled March 18. Mr. Lankenau was president of the hospital for thirty years.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Monument to the German Veterans of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871*, erected by the Philadelphia League of the Veterans and Soldiers of the German Army; unveiled in Hillside Cemetery May 30. The cost of the monument was met by subscriptions of the German-American citizens of Philadelphia. It was cast from French cannons presented for the purpose by the Emperor William II., and was designed by Prof. Albert M. Wolf, of Berlin.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Stephen Girard Tablet*; a gift to the Pennsylvania Hospital by the Board of Directors of City Trusts. Designed by J. Massey Rhind, sculptor, of New York. Unveiled October 23.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Rev. George T. Purves, D.D., Memorial*. Tablet placed in the First Presbyterian Church, August. Dr. Purves was pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, and Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society at the time of his death, September 24, 1901.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Union League Civil War Memorial*. A bronze panel, by H. K. Bush-Brown, sculptor, of New York; unveiled February 12. It is in commemoration of the regiments recruited and the patriotic services rendered during the war of the Rebellion by the Union League of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, University of Pennsylvania.—*Drinking Fountain*, the gift of the Class of 1892 (College), placed in the Dormitories.

PITTSBURG.—*Pittsburg Bank for Savings*. Public drinking fountain, erected on Smithfield Street, August.

PITTSBURG.—*Rev. James A. Cosgrave*. Monument erected by the Allegheny County Ancient Order of Hibernians; unveiled May 30. Father Cosgrave was pastor of St. James' Roman Catholic Church.

PITTSBURG.—*Rev. Thomas F. Martin*, for five years assistant rector of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, West End. Monument erected in St. Mary's Cemetery by the congregation; unveiled September 13.

PLEASANT MOUNT, Wayne County.—*Monument to the memory of General Samuel Meredith*, the first Treasurer of the United States under the Constitution, at his grave in the township of Pleasant Mount. Voted by the State Legislature May 15.

READING, Berks County.—*Annetta K. Lerch Memorial Window*, in Christ Church. The gift of Mrs. L. Mishler, April. Designed by J. & R. Lamb, of New York.

READING, Berks County.—*McKinley Monument*. Design of Eduard L. A. Pausch, sculptor, of Buffalo, N. Y.; selected May 13.

SUMMIT HILL, Carbon County.—*Patrick Sharp Monument*, erected by the union mine workers in St. Joseph's Cemetery. Sharp was a strike leader killed in the anthracite coal strike at Nesquehoning in 1902. Dedicated August 18.

WATSONTOWN, Northumberland County.—*Follmer Memorial Fountain*. Erected by C. C. Follmer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to the memory of his mother, the late Mrs. Elizabeth H. Follmer; dedicated September 26.

BUILDINGS.

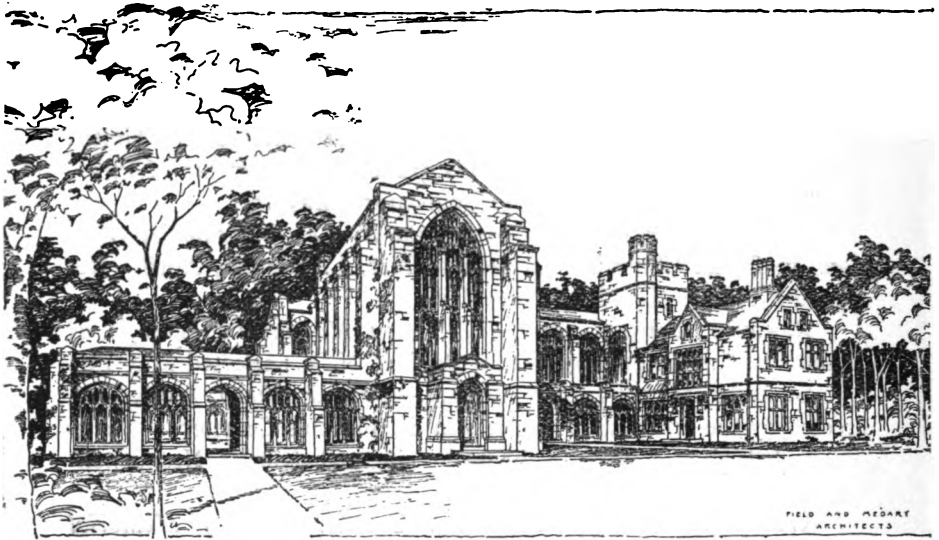
BELLEVILLE, Mifflin County.—*Watts Memorial M. E. Church*. Erected at the cost of Samuel Watts; dedicated July 5.

GETTYSBURG, Adams County.—*Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace [P. E.]*. Consecrated December 1. The corner-stone was laid July 1, 1888, but the completion of the church was greatly delayed. It is built wholly of the native granite of the battlefield. The tower contains many stones contributed by relatives, friends,

and G. A. R. Posts to fallen comrades. Among other memorials are bronze tablets to the memory of Major-Generals Meade, Reynolds, and Hancock.

HOMESTEAD, Allegheny County.—*C. M. Schwab Manual Training School*. Dedicated May 16.

LANCASTER, Lancaster County.—*Thaddeus Stevens Memorial Association* formed April 4, to build an Industrial School in or near Lancaster, in memory of Stevens.



WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL AND CLOISTER OF THE COLONIES, VALLEY FORGE.

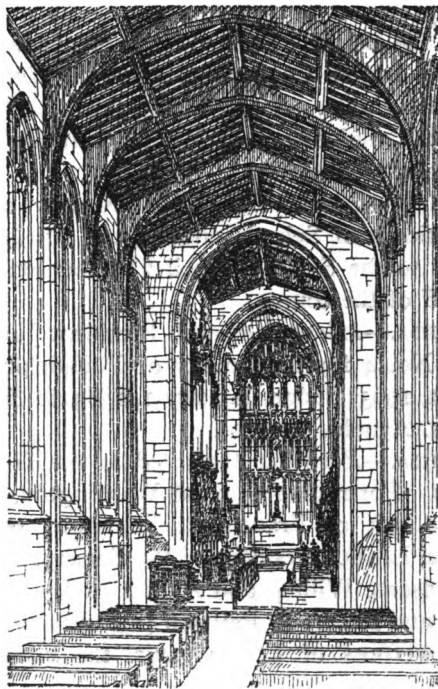
LOGAN, Philadelphia County.—*Jewish Hospital*. Memorial buildings, dedicated October 4: Eisner Home for Nurses, gift of Mrs. Sarah Eisner; Guggenheim Private Hospital, gift of Meyer Guggenheim, of New York; Loeb Operating Building, gift of Mary B. and Henrietta F. Loeb, in memory of Mrs. Loeb's parents, Samuel and Babette Frank, and her brother, Henry S. Frank.

PHILADELPHIA, University of Pennsylvania.—*Memorial Gate*, the gift of the Class of 1893 (College). Designed by E. Perot Bisell and William Charles Hays, architects. Dedicated June 16.

PHILADELPHIA, University of Pennsylvania.—*Robert Morris Dormitory*. The gift of Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, a great-granddaughter of Morris.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Northampton County, Lehigh University.—*Williams Hall*, largely the gift of Professor E. H. Williams; dedicated October 8.

STATE COLLEGE, Centre County, Pennsylvania State College.—*The Schwab Auditorium*, the gift of C. M. Schwab; dedicated June 17.



INTERIOR OF WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL,
VALLEY FORGE.

UPLAND, Delaware County.—*J. Lewis Crozer Home for Incurables and Homeopathic Hospital*. The buildings were erected by Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer as a memorial to her husband, who left \$500,000 to the hospital as an endowment. Dedicated July 17.

VALLEY FORGE, Chester County.—*Washington Memorial Chapel*; corner-stone laid June 19. The design of Messrs. Field & Medary, architects, of Philadelphia; selected August 25.

WEATHERLY, Carbon County.—*Schwab Memorial School*, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Schwab; dedicated September 19.

WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming County.—*Howard Memorial Cathedral*. A gift to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of Williamsport by the late William Howard. Dedicated March 25-27.

PORTRAITS.

LANCASTER, Lancaster County.—*Rev. Thomas C. Apple, D.D., LL.D.*, former president of Franklin and Marshall College. Gift of the alumni to the college. Painted by Kostenbader, of Reading.

LOGAN, Philadelphia County.—*William B. Hackenburg*. Portrait by Albert Rosenthal. A gift to the Jewish Hospital, May 31, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Hackenburg's presidency of the Jewish Hospital Association.

PHILADELPHIA.—*James L. Miles*, Sheriff of Philadelphia County and president of Select Council from April, 1893, to January, 1903. Gift to the Select Council Chamber on his resignation to become sheriff of the county.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Michael Arnold*, President Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 4 for the County of Philadelphia, October 31, 1896, to April 24, 1903; Judge, January 1, 1883, to October 31, 1896. The gift of Mrs. Arnold, June 24.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Portraits presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*. Portrait of General Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart, the gift of Francis R. Wharton; portrait of John William Wallace, LL.D., president of the Society, 1868 to 1884, the gift of his grandsons, Willing and Arthur R. Spencer; portraits of Henry M. Hoyt and Robert E. Pattison [member Pennsylvania Society], former governors of Pennsylvania, the gift of William H. Jordan.

PHILADELPHIA, University of Pennsylvania.—*Ezra Otis Kendall, LL.D.*, late Vice-Provost, portrait by M. H. Kevorkian, the gift of Mrs. Roberts Bartholow and Evans R. Dick, June 17.—*J. B. Felix Drouin*, Professor of French, 1852-1856, by J. O. Montolant; the gift of Mrs. Drouin, May 5.—*Frederick Adolphus Packard*, Lecturer in Therapeutics and Trustee of the University; gift of the Class of 1903 (Medical), June 17.—*Charles C. Harrison*, Provost, painted by Paul K. M. Thomas; the gift of the students of the Department of Dentistry.

GEORGIA.

ANDERSONVILLE.—*Monument in the National Cemetery* in commemoration of the soldiers from Pennsylvania who died, while confined as prisoners of war, in the Andersonville military prison during the Civil War. Designed by Miller & Clark, architects, of Americus, Ga.; dedicated November 12. It consists of a granite pavilion built over "Providence Spring."

MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG.—*Battlefield Commission*, authorized by act of Legislature, approved May 15, for a commission to erect monuments and memorial tablets to mark the positions occupied on the lines of entrenchment around the city of Vicksburg during the Civil War by the Forty-fifth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and One Hundredth Regiments, and Battery D of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

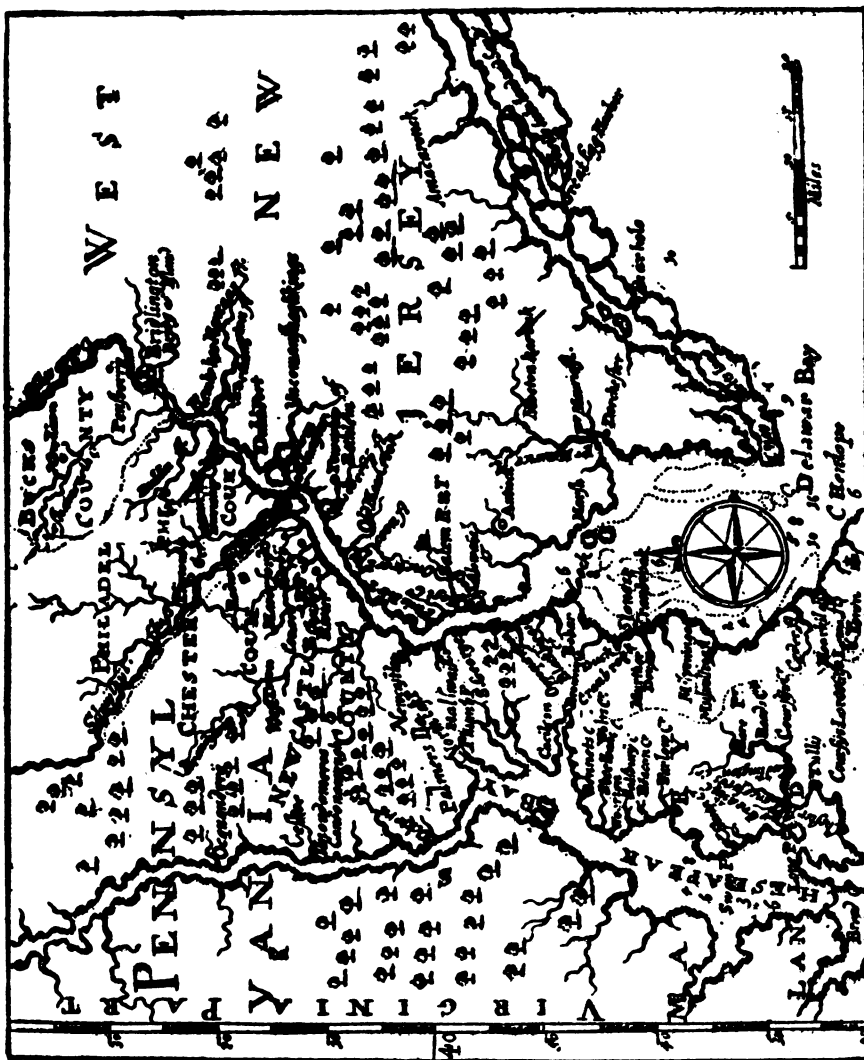
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—*Frederick William Holls Memorial*. A bust of Mr. Holls [member of the Pennsylvania Society], by Behrer, was presented to the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University October 22.

TENNESSEE.

MISSIONARY RIDGE BATTLEFIELD.—*Monument to the Seventy-third Regiment*; dedicated by the Survivors' Association of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers November 9. The regiment was recruited in Philadelphia, and was originally known as the Pennsylvania Legion. It participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Cross Keys, and Gettysburg, and accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. It lost 200 in killed, wounded, and missing at Missionary Ridge.

PITTSBURG LANDING.—*Shiloh Battlefield*. Monument to the memory of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, erected by the State. The site marks the spot on which, after a bitter and sanguinary struggle, Colonel Battle, of the Confederate army, surrendered to Colonel Stambaugh, of the Seventy-seventh. Dedicated November 12.



From Gabriel Thomas.
 MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST NEW JERSEY.

Pennsylvania Monuments and Memorials

PROPOSED OR ERECTED IN 1904.

ALLEGHENY.—*James Anderson Memorial*. A memorial to Col. James Anderson, founder of the first free library in western Pennsylvania, the gift of Andrew Carnegie [member of the Pennsylvania Society], and the work of Daniel Chester French, sculptor, of New York, was dedicated June 15. Colonel Anderson was born in Shipensburg, Pa., August 3, 1785, and died in his home in Allegheny March 11, 1861. He came to Pittsburg with his parents in 1797. His father, Major William Anderson, served under Washington in the Revolution. Colonel Anderson succeeded his father in the milling business, and ran the first steam grist and saw mill west of the Alleghenies. In 1827 he built the first iron mill in Allegheny. He served under General Harrison in 1812, and gained the rank of Colonel.

ALLENTOWN, Lehigh County.—*Memorial to the Spanish War Veterans* of Companies B and D of the Fourth Regiment. Erected by the Liberty Bell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Unveiled November 16.

BLOOMSBURG, Columbia County.—*State Normal School*. Fountain presented by the Class of 1904 June 28.

CHESTER, Delaware County.—*John Morton's Grave*. A movement has been started to raise funds to make improvements to the grave of John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who is buried in the abandoned burial ground of St. Paul's P. E. Church.

MORRISVILLE.—*Robert Morris*. Bust, a gift to the borough by H. C. Mueller. It will be permanently erected in the William E. Case Public School. Presented May 24.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Daniel E. Hughes, M.D., Memorial*. Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley); unveiled December 27. Dr. Hughes was chief resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital from 1890 to his death, in 1902.

PHILADELPHIA.—*John Wister Statue*. A bronze statue to John Wister was erected March 14 in the Germantown branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, which was formerly "Vernon," the

Wister residence. It was the gift of Jones Wister, the grandson of John Wister, and was the work of Raeffelli Romanelli, sculptor, of Florence, Italy.

PHILADELPHIA.—*McKinley Memorial*. The design of Messrs. Charles Albert Lopez, sculptor, and Albert Randolph Ross, architect, both of New York, accepted by the General Committee of the McKinley Memorial November 23.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Matthias W. Baldwin Statue*, awarded to Herbert Adams, sculptor, of New York, January. The statue is to be erected on the green in the center of Spring Garden Street, facing Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Monument to Luther Chapin*, a founder of the Order of United American Mechanics, unveiled in the American Mechanics' Cemetery July 9.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman Memorial*. A bronze tablet to the memory of Dr. Boardman, for thirty years pastor of the First Baptist Church, was unveiled in the church April 30.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Rev. George D. Baker, D.D., Memorial*. Stone tablet by Robert D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, placed in the First Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Baker was pastor for nineteen years, until his death, December 17, 1903.

PHILADELPHIA.—"*The Pilgrim*," redesigned replica of the statue by Augustus St. Gaudens, a gift to the city by the New England Society of Pennsylvania, April 15.

PHILADELPHIA, Oak Lane.—*Wilbraham Memorial Window, St. Martin's Church*. Gift of Mrs. Annie W. Buckley, October. Designed by J. & R. Lamb, of New York.

PITTSBURG.—*Colonel A. L. Hawkins Memorial*. The statue to the memory of the late Colonel Alexander Leroy Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines, was unveiled in Schenley Park June 10. The statue was the work of William Couper, sculptor, of New York. The original plaster from which the bronze statue was cast was exhibited at the fifth annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society.

PITTSBURG.—*Samuel J. Stewart Monument*. Mr. Stewart was First Sergeant of Hampton Light Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, and was the only member of the battery to die while the organization was in the service of the United States. The monument, in Hillside Cemetery, was unveiled May 30.

READING, Berks County.—*A public drinking fountain*, erected in Penn Square by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, unveiled June 4.

SCRANTON, Lackawanna County.—*McKinley Memorial*. Bronze bust of the late President McKinley, by William Couper, sculptor, of New York, unveiled in front of the Federal Building, June 24.

WEST CHESTER, Chester County.—*Wayne Field Memorial*. A metal tablet to the memory of the regiments recruited in the Civil War on Wayne Field has been erected by General George A. McCall, Post No. 31, G. A. R., and unveiled October 22. The regiments commemorated were the Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Henry C. Longnecker; Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Phaon Jarrett; First Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel R. Biddle Roberts; Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Elisha B. Harvey; and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Henry R. Guss. Wayne Field is now the athletic ground of the West Chester State Normal School.

WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming County.—*Statue of William Howard*, unveiled in the cathedral of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite January 27.

WILKES-BARRE, Luzerne County.—*Colonel Zebulen Butler Memorial*. A tablet erected in the building of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society July 25, the anniversary of Colonel Butler's death.

BUILDINGS.

CARLISLE, Cumberland County.—*Denny Hall*. Corner-stone laid June 7.

CHAMBERSBURG, Franklin County, Wilson College for Women.—*Frank Thomson Music Hall*, a gift of the children of the late Frank Thomson. Dedicated June 6.

HARRISBURG, Dauphin County.—*Henry McCormick Memorial*. The Henry McCormick estate has given \$12,000 to the Civic Club for the purchase and removal of the old toll house at the entrance to the Harrisburg Bridge, and the erection on the site of the same of two of the columns from the old State House, April 4.

LEBANON, Lebanon County.—*Good Samaritan Nurses' Home*, a gift to the Good Samaritan Hospital by Mr. and Mrs. Horace Brock; dedicated December 10.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Kay House*, a Nurses' Home, named in memory of J. Alfred Kay, dedicated at the Polyclinic Hospital January 11. The cost was chiefly met from a bequest by Mr. Kay.

PHILADELPHIA.—*William L. Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls*. A provision in the will of the late William L. Elkins for the erection of a masonic orphanage for girls was inoperative because executed within thirty days of his death. His heirs, however, including Mrs. Louise B. Elkins, George W. Elkins, Mrs. Ida A. Elkins Tyler, and Mrs. Eleanor Elkins Widener, subsequently agreed to provide the funds necessary for the purchase of the land and the erection of the buildings as a memorial to William L. Elkins.

PHILADELPHIA, Methodist Episcopal Hospital.—*The Mary T. Hunter Memorial Nurses' Home*, the gift of T. Comly Hunter, in memory of his mother; corner-stone laid July 12.

PHILADELPHIA, University of Pennsylvania.—*Edgar F. Smith House*, a Dormitory House, presented by friends of the university.

PHILADELPHIA, University of Pennsylvania.—*Flag-pole for Franklin Field*; the gift of the Pacific Northwest Alumni Society.

STATE COLLEGE, Centre County, Pennsylvania State College.—*Carnegie Library*, the gift of Andrew Carnegie [member Pennsylvania Society]; dedicated November 18.

SWARTHMORE, Delaware County, Swarthmore College.—*Wharton Hall*, the gift of Dr. Joseph Wharton, President of the Board of Managers; dedicated June 14.

TITUSVILLE, Crawford County.—*Carter Memorial*. A parsonage for the Baptist Church has been given by Colonel John J. Carter [member Pennsylvania Society] as a memorial to his wife.

TITUSVILLE, Crawford County.—*St. James P. E. Memorial Parsonage*; the gift of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McKinney.

VALLEY FORGE, Chester County.—*New Jersey Memorial*. Funds for the first bay in the "Cloister of the Colonies," attached to the Washington Memorial Chapel, have been provided by Miss Sarah R. Chew, of Mantua, N. J. It is intended as a memorial to the New Jersey soldiers who served in the Revolution, and to the late Stille Chew and Rebecca S. Chew, the parents of the donor.

WEST CHESTER, Chester County.—*Memorial Hall*, built in 1848, a gift to the General George A. McCall Post, No. 31, G. A. R., by Mrs. L. A. Painter, as a memorial to her late husband, Uriah Hunt Painter, October 22.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—*Benjamin Rush Statue.* A statue to Dr. Benjamin Rush, a gift to the nation by the American Medical Association, was unveiled June 11, on the grounds of the United States Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School. Dr. Rush was born near Philadelphia December 24, 1725. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, London, Paris, and Philadelphia, and became one of the most eminent physicians of his time. He took an active part in the questions leading to the War of Independence, and urged in the convention of Pennsylvania the expediency of a declaration of independence and voted for it, and signed it in Congress. He became Surgeon-General of the Middle Department in April, 1777, and Physician-General in July, but resigned these posts early in 1778. He proposed the establishment of the first dispensary in the United States about 1785. His labors during the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia have been well described as heroic, and it has been estimated that he saved 6,000 persons from death in that city. He died in Philadelphia April 19, 1813.

MARYLAND.

ANTIETAM.—A group of monuments erected by the State to the memory of the Pennsylvania soldiers who fought in the battle of Antietam were dedicated September 17. The organizations commemorated and their commanders are as follows:

Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Curtin.

Forty-eighth—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Siegfried.

Fiftieth—Colonel Edward Overton.

Fifty-first—Colonel John F. Hartranft.

One Hundredth—Lieutenant-Colonel David A. Locke.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth—Colonel Joseph W. Hawley.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth—Colonel Jacob Higgins.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth—Colonel Samuel Croasdale.

One Hundred and Thirtieth—Colonel Henry S. Zinn.

One Hundred and Thirty-second—Colonel Richard A. Oakford.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh—Colonel Henry M. Bossert.

Twelfth Volunteer Cavalry—Major Joseph A. Congdon.

Durrell's Independent Battery D of Volunteer Light Artillery.

The dedication of the monument to the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment was postponed, owing to its unfinished condition.

In accepting these monuments on behalf of the National Government, General Robert S. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, spoke, in part, as follows: At no period of our Civil War were there more gloomy forebodings, more doubts of the success of the Union cause, than in the late summer of 1862. The Union victories of the early months of the year at Mill Springs, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, and down to the capture of Corinth, had been followed by the victorious march of the Confederates into Kentucky and the retreat of Buell's army toward the Ohio. The Union campaign on the peninsula for Richmond had failed, and the campaign was abandoned. Pope's army had been defeated and drawn within the defenses of Washington, and in the first week of September the Confederate army, under General Robert E. Lee, flushed with victory and high hope, crossed the Potomac into Maryland for the first invasion of the North, the proposed purpose being to raise a revolt in Maryland, ally it with the Southern Confederacy, seize Harrisburg, and demand the recognition of Southern independence from both the Union Government and Great Britain and France.

The more than decimated Army of the Potomac, the shattered battalions of Pope and the new regiments of the North, many of them from Pennsylvania, were mostly put under the command of General George B. McClellan, who marched against Lee, defeated him at South Mountain, September 14, followed him to this field and forced battle on the 17th in the most sanguinary one-day's contest of the entire war, and on the night of the 18th Lee recrossed the Potomac into Virginia.

The immediate result of the less than two weeks' campaign was the defeat of the invasion of Pennsylvania and the expulsion of the Confederates from Maryland. The secondary results swiftly following were far-reaching and momentous. Great Britain and France paused in their almost completed arrangements to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and from the fresh-made graves on this field Abraham Lincoln put in action his high resolve and gave to the world his immortal proclamation of emancipation.

Here America established one of the great landmarks of history, and in the doing of which Pennsylvania contributed its full and generous share. She gave to the Union army its commander, one of

her great and loved sons, George B. McClellan, and among his subordinates were Meade, the hero of Gettysburg; Hancock, the "superb"; the unflinching Brooke, Hartranft, Wistar, Coulter, Baxter, Oakford, Christ, Nagle, Zinn, Hawley, and others, many of whose names are household words, and whose deeds are an inseparable part of the nation's history and glory. Of the one hundred and fifty-two Union regiments engaged here, forty-three, or more than 35 per cent., were from Pennsylvania. Of the 12,410 Union killed, wounded, and missing, Pennsylvania gave 2,958, or about one-fourth.

It is well that a State with such a record should come to this field and set up enduring memorials to her sons who so nobly did their duty here.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—*Washington at Valley Forge*. Bronze tablet by James E. Kelly, sculptor, of New York, unveiled in the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association November 26. The gift of John J. Clancy, Esq.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREFEERHYG, Glamorganshire, Wales.—*Bevan Memorial*. A tablet erected by the descendants of the Bevan family to the memory of John Bevan, born in Glamorganshire in 1636, died in 1726, Judge of the Common Pleas and a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. Erected November.

PORTRAITS.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Portraits of City Treasurers*. The City Treasurer's office acquired, in 1903 and 1904, portraits of former city treasurers, as follows:

George A. Baker (February 1, 1802—February 3, 1815); John Bacon (December 23, 1816—January 15, 1829); Cornelius Stevenson (January 16, 1830—December 31, 1850); John Lindsay (January 1, 1851—June 30, 1855); William V. McGrath (July 4, 1857—July 4, 1859); Benjamin H. Brown (July 5, 1859—December 31, 1861); John McClintock (January 1, 1862—December 31, 1863);

Henry Bumm (January 1, 1864—December 31, 1867); Joseph N. Piersol (January 1, 1868—December 31, 1869); Peter A. B. Widener (December 11, 1871—December 31, 1876); D. P. Southworth (January 1, 1877—January 1, 1880); Joseph J. Martin (January 5, 1880—December 31, 1882); William B. Irvine (January 2, 1883—January 2, 1886); Frank F. Bell (January 4, 1886—January 5, 1889); John Bardsley (January 7, 1889—May 29, 1891); W. Redwood Wright (June 23, 1891—January 2, 1892); George D. McCreary (January 4, 1892—January 6, 1895); Richard G. Oellers (January 7, 1895—December 31, 1897); Clayton McMichael (January 1, 1898—January 5, 1901); J. Hampton Moore (January 7, 1901—January 4, 1904); Henry R. Shoch (January 4, 1904—present treasurer).

PHILADELPHIA.—*Thomas George Morton, M.D.*, portrait by Miss Rebecca Van Trump; presented to the Pennsylvania Hospital by the Association of ex-Resident Physicians January 11. Dr. Morton had been connected with the hospital for more than forty years.

PHILADELPHIA, University of Pennsylvania.—*Charles C. Harrison*, Provost; a gift of the Class of 1905 (Medical), October 4.

PHILADELPHIA, University of Pennsylvania.—*Pierre Fanchard*, portrait by Netscher; gift of Dr. George Viau.

SWARTHMORE, Delaware County, Swarthmore College.—*Portrait of Edward Parrish*, the first president of the college (1867-1870). The gift of his family, June 14.

WASHINGTON, Washington County.—*Portrait of President Lincoln*. A copy of the portrait of Mr. Lincoln in Frank H. Carpenter's picture, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in the Capitol, at Washington, D. C.," by H. Gorson, of Pittsburg. A gift to Washington County Historical Society by Francis L. Robbins [member Pennsylvania Society] May 19.

UNIV. OF MICH.
JUN 9 1968



